THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII.—No. 29. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

OBITUARY.

Benjamin Franklin Hancock.

Mr. B. F. Hancock, the father of Major-General Winfield Scott Hancock, of the United States army, died at his residence in Norristown yesterday.

The deceased was born in the city of Philadelphia, on the 19th of October, A. D. 1800. Very early in life he removed to the township of Montgomery, in Montgomery county, where he married, and soon after made Norristown—then but a small town comparatively—his place of residence. On the 3d of April, A. D. 1828, he was appointed by Governor Schultz a justice of the peace, and having read law with the late Hon. John Freedley, was, on the 19th of August, A. D. 1828, admitted to the bar of Montgomery county. During his long service at the bar, his uniform kindness, his modest and unassuming manners, and his faithful attention to the interests of his clients, won for him the respect and esteem of his brethren of the bar and of the judges on the bench.

In the progress and welfare of his place of residence he always manifested a lively interest. To his untiring energy is due the advanced position of its public schools. For nearly twenty years he was identified with these interests; and it is to his foresight and enterprise, in a great degree, that the town is indebted for the handsome and commodious edifices for public instruction with which it is adorned. In almost every work of public benefaction to his town he has been an active and prominent participant.

At the time of his death he held the position of Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of Pennsylvania, to which he had been appointed by President Johnson, the duties of which were performed to the entire satisfaction of the community. He leaves surviving him a widow and three children, Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, Hilary B., a twin brother to the General, and John Hancock, the present United States Collector for the Fourth District.

THE IMPEACHMENT BUSINESS.

Proposition to Impeach General Grant.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* has the following from its Washington correspondent:—

It will be remembered that about a month ago Mr. Ashley offered a resolution in the House of Representatives directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire if any officer of the United States had been guilty of high crimes or misdemeanors within the meaning of the Constitution, or had conspired to subvert the Constitution of the United States. This looked at the time, certainly, to me, and, I think, to most others, rather like the evasion of a direct charge against the President, than an attempt to make it more comprehensive, and to include others besides that unhappy gentleman.

There was one gentleman, however, on the floor of the House of Representatives, who, as if by inspiration, saw through it the instant it was offered, and construed aright the poisonous malice it concealed under an apparently harmless coating of words. The presentation of such a resolution, whose coming had not been heralded by any previous announcement or intention, and was known to but half-a-dozen members, very naturally threw the House into a temporary confusion, and created quite a stir on the Republican side.

What the public already knows on the subject is only what transpired in the way of regular business, but the by-play, that did not come under that head, is the important part that shows the animus of the movement. As soon as the resolution was read, Mr. Bingham jumped from his seat and went over to Mr. Ashley, to whom he addressed some very strong language, asking him what he meant by such a proposition as that, and why he didn't frame it to apply to the President only, instead of making it a drag-net to include every officer of the Government. Ashley hesitated awhile, affecting a knavish smile, and replied that "he guessed it was all right." "No, it isn't all right," said Bingham. "It's a stab at General Grant, and no such malicious thing shall go through the House if I can help it." "Suppose it does include Grant," said Ashley. "Can't we investigate his conduct too? And can't we impeach him if he has been guilty under the resolution?" Bingham looked at Ashley a moment, and replied in nervous wrath, "Ashley, you're a fool. Don't you know that you can't impeach any but a civil officer of the Government under the Constitution?"

By this time quite a group had collected where the colloquy was being held, and Thad. Stevens, scenting a breeze, had come over to avert a storm. Addressing him, Bingham asked what was the meaning of this damnable assault upon General Grant. "Oh, nothing," said Stevens in his insidious way, "only we want to investigate some charges recently made against him. I don't see why Grant should be free from investigation any more than Johnson. He's just as bad as Johnson." Bingham again denounced what he termed very aptly "a foul conspiracy against the chief officer of the Army of the Republic," and he gave the few friends of the resolution who were around him fair warning that if they passed it he should expose the cowardly proceeding as it deserved.

By this time the resolution had "gone over," as the parliamentary phrase is, from a refusal of the House to suspend the rules. Quiet had been restored on the floor, and the business of the day was quietly proceeding. Bingham addressed Ashley, in presence of several members, in language like this, "Tell the honest truth now, who instigated that resolution?" "Why, what makes you think it wasn't my own?" inquired Ashley. "Because," said Bingham, "I know there is too much cunning in it for you, and I'll bet you anything you dare that Thad. Stevens and Ben Butler either wrote it or dictated its spirit." Ashley again protested against Bingham's right to question the authorship; and Bingham again repeated that there was too much craft and design about it for anybody but Stevens or Butler.

What from Bingham's earnestness and Ashley's faintly disguised equivocation, the dispute had become quite interesting, and a number of radical members had collected around the disputants. After some further bantering and badgering on Bingham's part, Ashley confessed that "Stevens had a little to do with it, and Butler had a little to do with it, and that one of its principal objects was to give Butler an opportunity of making and proving certain charges against General Grant."

Now this is no story of the imagination. It is a statement of fact, given to me by one who was witness to it, and substantiated by others.

THE NEW ORLEANS MASSACRE.

How General Sheridan's Letters were Garbled—Statement of General Grant.

The Boston *Advertiser* of yesterday has the following despatch from Washington:—

The New Orleans Investigating Committee have brought to light certain hitherto unpublished correspondence relative to the garbling at the White House of General Sheridan's despatches concerning the riot. It appears that the mutilated reports were printed in New Orleans at the same time they appeared in the New York *Times*, and General Sheridan at once telegraphed to General Grant that one essential paragraph was suppressed, and asked him if he could tell who was guilty of the breach of military honor in giving it out in that shape.

General Grant at once responded that it did not get into print from his headquarters, and said if General Sheridan had no objections he would ask to have them published in full. General Sheridan, on the following day, telegraphed that he did not for an instant suppose that the despatches were thus published by General Grant's authority, and he thought he had a right to feel justly indignant at the person who did give the authority.

He had nothing to say, he continued, as to the publication of his other despatches; they were not written for publication, but were at the service of his superior officer. On the same day, August 11, General Grant sent correct copies of all the despatches to the Secretary of War, asked their publication in full, and continued:—

"Already a garbled version of one of these despatches, and an incomplete copy of another, have appeared in the public prints. These publications put General Sheridan in the position of taking a partisan view of the whole question, and, what is still worse, of being one day on one side of the question, and another day on the other side. His despatches in full show that he takes no partisan view, but reports what he believes to be the facts, without regard to who is hit. I am just in receipt of a telegram from him, showing displeasure at his despatches getting in print in a mutilated and incomplete form."

Mr. Stanton, on receiving this letter, at once referred it to the White House, saying that he did not feel authorized to act in the matter without the President's direction, and he therefore submitted the papers for instructions. The President took the matter under advisement, and directed a collection of all letters and despatches relative to the riot and Convention that had passed between the military and civil authorities at Washington and New Orleans, saying at the same time that they were to be examined in view of publication in full in the order of their dates. The papers were at once collected and laid before the President. He examined them, and two weeks later, after cutting out this correspondence relative to the garbling of General Sheridan's report, gave permission for the publication of the other letters and despatches.

SPAIN.

Proclamation of the Revolutionary Junta at Madrid.

The Revolutionary Junta, which has its seat at Madrid, has issued the following proclamation to the Spanish people:—

THE REVOLUTIONARY JUNTA TO ITS FELLOW-CITIZENS:—Six months have elapsed since the bloody day of June 21. If at that time the Government had been accessible to a sentiment of dignity, to the instinct of its own preservation, it would have been frightened and would have recoiled from the consequences of this gloomy day.

But this generous and unfortunate demonstration has, on the contrary, kindled the desire of the Government to gratify an old spite, to favor the secret projects of Donna Isabella II and her courtiers. Instead of solacing the popular grief, the Government has deprived the nation of its last guarantees.

Savage courts have led hundreds of victims to sacrifice; and a woman has contemplated passively, and even with complacency, the scaffold which had been erected.

The Cortes have abjectly sold to the Government the safety of the individual, the civil rights and the well-being of the commonwealth. The Government has overthrown the press and the rostrum, and has trusted the administration of the provinces to rapacious mandarins and sanguinary generals; military tribunals have despoiled the rich and transported the poor to Fernando Po and the Philippines.

The laws of the Cortes have been replaced by decrees squandering the resources of the country by means of obscure and ruinous loans, trampling under foot right and virtue, violating homes, property, family; and during all this time Isabella II, at Zaranza and Madrid, meditated a plot against Italy, our sister, for the benefit of the Roman *curia*, participating, meanwhile, in the depredations and violence of her pachas in Cuba, who, tolerating the fraudulent introduction of slaves, are outraging public sentiment both in the Old and the New World, and causing an estrangement between Spain and the great and glorious Republic of the United States.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, February 2, 1867.

The Stock Market was more active this morning, and prices were rather firmer. In Government bonds there was more doing. July, 1865, 5-20s sold at 104⅜@104½, an advance of ¼. 99⅞ was bid for 10-40s; 104⅝ for 7·30s; 107¾ for 6s of 1881; and 107⅞ for old 5-20s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 100@100¼, a slight decline.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 52@52¼, an advance of ¼ on the closing price last evening; Camden and Amboy at 128, an advance of 1; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56⅜, an advance of ¼.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. Second and Third sold at 84, and Green and Coates at 32. 40 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 19⅞ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 50 for Chesnut and Walnut; 14 for Hestonville; 26½ for Girard College; and 11 for Ridge Avenue.

Bank shares were in demand for investment at full prices. 108 was bid for Fourth National; 103 for Seventh National; 153¼ for Philadelphia; 33⅜ for Mechanics'; 100 for Southwark; 100 for Kensington; 58 for Penn Township; 56 for Girard; 66 for City; 41 for Consolidation; and 58 for Commonwealth.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 54½, no change; and Delaware Division at 56¼.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 136; 11 A. M., 135⅞; 12 M., 136¼; 1 P. M., 136½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$2300 City 6's, New......100½	100 sh Cam. & Am. R...128
$17000 do..........ls..100	22 do...scrip..... 47
$600 Pa 6s W L trnsf..102½	200 sh Read.......b5wn.. 52¼
$1000 Steub & Ind R 7s 82	500 do...lots.s30.. 52
$6000 Ches & Del 6s..... 92½	100 sh Leh N stk......... 54½
$100 Leh 6's, '70.......... 93	59 do................ 54½
$2000 Pa. R. 2d m. 6's.... 97	21 do...scrip..... 52
$2500 5-20s, '65.Cp.Jy.ls.104⅛	50 sh Del Div.........c.. 56¼
$600 Sch N 7 p c b l ls.. 84	1 sh Minehill........... 56½
26 sh Penna RR...ls.. 58⅜	100 sh Phil & E.......c.. 30⅞

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 136¼@136⅝; Silver ¼s and ½s, 131; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16½; do., July, 1864, 16⅜; do., August, 1864, 15⅞; do., October, 1864, 14½; do., December, 1864, 13⅞; do., May, 1865, 11¼; do., August, 1865, 10⅞; do., September, 1865, 10⅜; do., October, 1865, 10½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 107½@107¾; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 107⅝@107⅞; do., 1864, 105⅜@106; do., 1865, 106¼@106½; do., new, 1865, 104⅛@104¼; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 99⅞@100; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 104⅛@104⅜; do., 2d series, 104⅛@104⅜; 3d series, 104⅛@104⅜; Compounds, December, 1864, 13⅞@14¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, February 2.—The Flour Market continues excessively dull, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who manifest no disposition to purchase beyond immediate wants. A few hundred barrels were taken, in lots, at $8@8·75 ℘ barrel for superfine, $9@10·50 for extras, $11@12·75 for Northwestern extra family, $11·75@14 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and $14·50@17 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $7·25 ℘ barrel. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

There was considerable inquiry for good and choice Wheat, but in consequence of the limited receipts and stock the transactions were small. Pennsylvania red sold at $2·80@3·10, Southern do. at $3·10@3·20, and white at $3·20@3·40. Rye ranges from $1·35 to $1·38 ℘ bushel for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is dull and lower; sales of 3000 bushels new yellow at 95@96c. for Pennsylvania, and 97@98c. for Southern. Oats are quiet, with small sales at 57@58c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Pennsylvania Cloverseed is scarce, and wanted; small sales were made at $7·75@9 ℘ 64 lbs. Timothy ranges from $3·75 to $4, and Flaxseed from $2·85 to $2·95.

Nothing doing in Whisky, and prices are nominal.

THE CITY WATER DEPARTMENT—THE OPERATIONS OF THE PAST YEAR.—Yesterday afternoon we published some extracts from the annual report of Mr. Henry P. M. Birkinbine, Chief Engineer of the Water Department of the City of Philadelphia. We continue the subject to-day, giving the statistics which show the operations of the Department during the year just closed.

The operations of the year are embraced in the following general summary:—

Income from all sources	$670,220·13
Expenses of all kinds	278,160·17
Daily average supply of water	29,060,396
Number of feet of pipe laid	66,324
Number of fire-plugs set	103
Number of stops inserted in mains	154
Number of new attachments	2,130
Expenditures for extending the works (paid from loan)	$338,553·75

The number of gallons of water pumped at each of the different works which supply the city is shown by the following tables:—

THE FAIRMOUNT WORKS.

Months.	Gallons of Water pumped during the Month.	Average number of Galls. pumped per Day.
January	419,949,261	13,546,750
February	398,869,131	14,245,326
March	482,814,378	15,574,657
April	576,559,706	19,218,656
May	574,502,616	18,532,342
June	752,987,376	25,099,570
July	828,804,868	26,735,640
August	852,167,095	27,489,261
September	659,144,137	21,971,471
October	752,653,303	24,279,138
November	707,566,184	22,824,715
December	715,799,527	23,090,307
Total	7,721,817,582	21,155,664

THE SCHUYLKILL WORKS.

Months.	Gallons of Water pumped during the Month.	Average number of Gals pumped per da .
January	98,409,334	3,177,720
February	89,307,450	3,189,552
March	106,276,992	3,428,290
April	93,402,156	3,113,405
May	145,630,766	4,697,766
June	99,960,640	3,332,021
July	84,790,640	2,735,881
August	42,884,686	2,522,601
September	34,790,760	4,970,108
October	72,242,160	4,515,135
November	79,957,260	3,997,863
December	....	....
Total	947,652,428	3,484,016

THE DELAWARE WORKS.

Months.	Gallons of Water pumped during the Month.	Average number of Gals.pumped per Day.
January	87,735,810	2,830,187
February	76,935,540	2,747,698
March	101,199,200	3,264,490
April	109,008,800	3,633,627
May	133,790,320	4,315,817
June	142,925,810	4,764,193
July	188,077,400	6,067,012
August	176,001,530	5,677,468
September	163,682,320	5,456,077
October	92,484,290	4,624,214
November	....	....
December	....	....
Total	1,271,841,020	4,855,897

THE TWENTY-FOURTH WARD WORKS.

Months.	Gallons of Water pumped during the Month.	Average number of Gals. pumped per Day.
January	42,981,390	1,386,496
February	39,587,400	1,413,835
March	45,710,550	1,474,534
April	45,262,350	1,508,745
May	49,030,020	1,581,613
June	51,398,010	1,713,267
July	65,324,160	2,107,230
August	58,994,660	1,903,208
September	54,697,140	1,823,238
October	53,097,250	1,712,814
November	50,231,250	1,620,363
December	50,351,200	1,624,232
Total	606,665,380	1,662,099

GERMANTOWN WORKS.

Months.	Gallons of Water pumped during the Month.	Average number of Gals. pumped per Day.
May	8,769,140	515,831
June	15,398,020	592,231
July	17,686,000	680,253
August	13,026,500	482,463
September	14,290,800	571,632
October	15,475,000	573,148
November	12,067,800	482,712
December	9,655,800	386,232
Total	106,369,060	537,217

AMOUNT OF WATER PUMPED BY ALL THE WORKS DURING THE YEAR 1866.

Months.	Gallons of water pumped during the Month.	Average number of Gals. pumped per Day.
January	609,075,785	20,941,153
February	604,699,521	21,596,411
March	736,002,120	23,741,971
April	824,233,012	27,474,433
May	911,722,862	29,690,164
June	1,062,669,856	35,538,137
July	1,184,683,068	38,402,986
August	1,143,074,065	36,872,359
September	926,605,151	30,886,811
October	985,952,063	31,804,901
November	849,821,494	27,413,627
December	775,806,527	25,026,527
Total	10,614,344,464	29,060,396

The running expenses of the different Works, including the interest on their cost, were as follows:—

Fairmount Works	$51,541·54
Schuylkill "	33,071·18
Delaware "	41,155·10
24th Ward "	17,116·97
Germantown "	12,370·33
Total	$155,255·12

The other expenses of the Department, including the repairs and extensions of Works, the laying of mains, etc., makes the total expenditures of the year $616,712·92. The gross receipts for the year were $670,222·13, leaving a balance, after deducting expenditures, of $53,509·21.

At the commencement of the year, 1,967,665 feet of pipe had already been laid. This was increased during the year by the purchase from the old Germantown Company of their distribution, consisting of 124,362 feet, and by the laying of 66,324 feet, making the total length of mains at present 2,158,351 feet, or within a few feet of 409 miles!

—Mr. E. J. Wood has recently published "Curiosities of Clocks and Watches from the Earliest Times," a gossipy and readable account of the most famous time-pieces in the world, illustrated with all sorts of anecdotes bearing upon or relating to the subject. The costliest watch that was ever made is said to have been one which was constructed in 1844 for the Sultan Abdul-Medjid, who must have found it rather inconvenient, since it was five inches in diameter, and struck the hours and quarters on wires, with a sound resembling that of a powerful cathedral clock. It cost twelve hundred guineas. Another famous watch was noted for its smallness. It was inserted in the top of a pencil case, and though it was but three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, its dial not only indicated the hours, minutes, and seconds, but also the days of the month. It was made in Geneva, and was displayed in the Exhibition of 1851. Mr. Wood's volume is about to be published by Messrs. Lippincott & Co.

—A little girl, eight years old, was burned to death on Wednesday morning, in one of the public schools of Springfield, Mass., by her clothes taking fire from a stove.

—A merchant in New York, who failed twice in fifteen years, and was forced to sell his wife's wardrobe to procure the necessaries of life, has just retired with a fortune of $500,000.

—A fire occurred in one of the public schools of Troy on Tuesday, which, but for the coolness of the teachers, must have resulted in a fearful catastrophe.

—There are 30,302 white, and 5074 black Methodists in North Carolina.

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cables

French Army to Encamp at Paris.

Volunteers for Crete.

The Latest Commercial and Financial News.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Great Britain.

LONDON, February 1—Evening.—It is now certain that the Queen, in her speech at the opening of Parliament, will propose reform measures.

There is a rumor that Mr. Laird himself offers to pay the Alabama claims.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

LONDONDERRY, February 1—Evening.—The steamship Belgian, from Portland January 19, touched at Greencastle, *en route* to Liverpool, to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, February 1—Evening.—The steamship City of Cork, from New York, January 19, arrived here this evening, and has proceeded to Liverpool.

LONDON, February 1—Evening.—Advices have been received here of the arrival at Monrovia, west coast of Africa, of the United States steamer Sacramento, on the 12th of January.

Spain.

MADRID, February 1.—More than one hundred arrests have been made in this city recently, of persons believed to be connected with revolutionary schemes.

France.

PARIS, February 1—Evening.—The Imperial army will encamp near the city this year, and not at Chalons, as usual.

Greece.

ATHENS, February 1.—It is impossible for the Government to prevent volunteers from leaving for Crete. Fifteen hundred soldiers have just departed to aid their struggling brethren in that island.

Commercial and Financial Intelligence.

LONDON, February 1—Evening.—Consols for money, 90 11-16; United States Five-twenty bonds, 72 15-16; Illinois Central, 83¼; Erie shares, 39.

LIVERPOOL, February 1—Evening.—The Cotton market closed dull. The sales to-day were only 9000 bales Middling Uplands, 14⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 15¼d.

Breadstuffs—The Wheat and Flour Market is dull and easier. Corn has declined to 40s.@40s. 6d. per quarter for mixed Western.

Provisions—Beef has advanced a half crown. Lard is quoted at 53s. for American. Cheese has declined 1s. for middling American.

Petroleum is quoted at 1s. 6d.@1s. 6½d. per gallon for white.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable, the market there for goods and yarns being flat, and prices much lower.

LONDON, February 1.—Despatches from Paris say that United States Five-twenties closed there at 72¼.

LONDON, February 1—Evening.—The affairs of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, which were referred to a Committee of Inquiry, are much improved.

FRANKFORT, February 1—Evening.—United States Five-twenties closed here at 76¾.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, February 2.

Impeachment.

It is reported upon good authority that the Judiciary Committee of the House have become satisfied that the testimony already adduced, including that of General Butler, is sufficient to warrant articles of impeachment against the President. This conclusion is based upon the evidence produced by radicals only. There has been no testimony yet heard on behalf of the President, and when this is offered it may entirely change the minds of the Committee.

Nominations Rejected.

The Senate has requested the President to return the nominations of the following persons who have recently been rejected:—General Bassett Langdon, Assessor First District, Ohio; John W. Boyle, Associate Justice, Dakotah Territory; and Binney, Assessor Fifth District, Massachusetts.

Suffrage in the Territories.

The bill passed by Congress repealing the thirteenth section of the action in regard to insurrection—the amnesty section—and the bill providing for suffrage in the Territories, and which became a law by reason of the President failing to sign them, have been sent to the State Department with the certificate of the President, setting forth the facts.

Congressman Dodge's Reception.

Hon. W. E. Dodge and wife received a large number of their friends last evening, at their residence on E street. The company was very select, and comprised the most distinguished society of the capital, including Secretaries Stanton, McCulloch, and Welles, and a large number of Senators, Representatives, and other distinguished civilians, with their wives and daughters. It was one of the most successful social entertainments of the season.

Resignation of Senator Saulsbury.

It is reported that Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware, has determined to resign his position in the Senate.

General Sherman to be in Washington.

General Sherman has telegraphed that he will be here on Thursday or Friday of next week.

The Motley Correspondence.

The author of the letter to Mr. Seward, upon which the latter opened correspondence with Mr. Motley, is a man of wealth, who has been making a tour of pleasure through Europe. His name will probably be communicated to the Senate in response to Mr. Sumner's resolution.

The Philadelphia Mint.

The President has not yet positively decided who he will nominate as Director of the Philadelphia Mint, in place of Mr. Millward; but it is almost certain that he will appoint Colonel James Page.

District Judge for Ohio.

It is probable that Charles T. Sherman, Esq., will be nominated as United States District Judge of the Northern District of Ohio. Mr. Sherman is brother of General Sherman and Senator Sherman.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Baltimore City Election Law—Rupture Among the Conservatives—The Defense of the Mayor, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, February 2.—The repeal of the law which passed the State Senate yesterday, ordering a municipal election in Baltimore on the 6th instant, will pass the House to-day, and consequently no election will be held here at present. The law will be perfected and passed in a different form in April.

All accounts from Annapolis indicate a portending rupture of the conservative party, and the Democracy will take affairs into its own hands.

The twenty thousand dollars appropriated by Baltimore to defend the Mayor and City Council against the new election, have already been paid to counsel.

Orville Horwitz is most likely to get the vacant judgeship in the Court of Appeals.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, January 31.—The recent action of Congress in relation to the Norfolk Navy Yard, is creating no little anxiety in the minds of the citizens of both Norfolk and Portsmouth, and more particularly the officers and workmen connected with the Naval Depot. Remonstrances and petitions are pouring into Washington against the policy of closing its gates, and several meetings on the subject have been held in both towns. There are at present employed in the Yard over six hundred men, in different capacities, and these are almost constantly employed in erecting and repairing buildings destroyed and damaged by the Rebel forces at the outbreak of the war. Scarcely a building had been left untouched by the flames, which consumed so much Government property, and the blackened walls for a long time were a painful witness of the first fruits of the Rebellion. The United States Government since then has spent a vast amount in order to place it in its former condition, but the work is yet unfinished, and it will take years to completely replace it.

Colonel Brady, the Naval Storekeeper of the Yard, accompanied by several other officers acting in the interests of the white employes, accompanied by a representative of the colored workmen, have recently returned from a visit to Washington to the Navy Department, and speak encouragingly of the prospects of the continuance of the Yard. A meeting has also been held, and the Postmaster of Portsmouth appointed to make an additional visit to Washington.

The loss of work in the Yard would be sorely felt by the mechanics and others in both Portsmouth and Norfolk, and the most strenuous exertions are being used to prevent the accomplishment of this design on the part of certain members of Congress. The pay of the men in the Yard has been reduced over twenty per cent., yet only in accordance with the rates paid at all other yards.

The gunboat Yantic has recently been overhauled, new flams put in, and thoroughly painted, etc. She is now nearly ready for sea, and only awaits her officers before going into commission.

The gunboat Tacony has also been extensively repaired, being docked and strengthened for a two years 'cruise. The Confederate rams Albemarle and Texas, captured during the war, are laid up, remaining probably useless to the Government, and mere monuments of the eventful Rebellion. The following vessels are also at the Yard:—The gunboat Seneca, repairing, and the Columbia and Periwinkle, in ordinary. The picket boat No. 4, in use by the employes, and also the gunboat Snowdrop and wrecking steamer Jean Sands. The gunboats Winnepec and Don are both repairing. The old frigate St. Lawrence is used as marine quarters.

The following gunboats are laid up in ordinary:—Harcourt, May Flower, Standish, and Dale.

A large number of workmen, employed by the contractors, Messrs. Brown, Mathy & Co., are at work on the old frigate Brandywine, destroyed by fire a year since, endeavoring to raise the huge hulk. The Brandywine was at that time used as a receiving ship.

Sailing of the Germania.

NEW YORK, February 2.—The steamer Germania takes out $375,000 and the City of Boston $43,000 in treasure for Europe.

Georgia—Persecution of a Loyal Editor.

SAVANNAH (Ga.), February 1.—The case of the State of George against John E. Hayes, editor and proprietor of the Savannah *Republican*, indicted for libelling Solomon Cohen, Congressman elect, by charging that he was a defaulter as Postmaster to the United States Government, was decided to-day by a verdict of guilty.

The Solicitor-General, and Messrs. Harden and Levy were the counsel for the State, and the Hon. H. S. Fitch, United States District Attorney, and Messrs. Hartridge, Chrisholm, and Stone, for the defense. The case excited great public attention from the political issues involved, the prominence of the parties, and the strong Republicanism of the accused. A verdict is considered as adversely affecting the the rights of all Northern or Union men in this community.

—Horace Greeley, Henry Ward Beecher and Clement L. Vallandigham are to be invited to deliver lectures in a course for the benefit of the poor in Atlanta, Ga.

—The St. Louis *Republican* says the practice of shoplifting has become so common in that city that every lady who goes shopping is suspected.

—St. Petersburg, Russia, boasts the largest room in the world, a single roof, and unbroken by pillars or other obstructions. It is 650 feet in length, and 150 in breadth.

—General Meigs wants the autographs and photographs of all the officers who served in the Quartermaster's Department during the war.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBERY.

DANBURY, Conn., January 29.—The escape of the two men from the jail in this place, who were charged with robbing the office of the Adams Express Company, at Norwalk, Conn., is creating very great excitement. A number of additional facts in relation to the affair have recently come to light, which tend very considerably to dissipate the mystery in which the matter was at first enshrouded.

It is stated that the wife of the prisoner Allen and an actress named Miss Anna Marsden, who was permitted to visit the other prisoner (Wells) as a lover, occupied the cell adjoining the one in which the prisoners were confined. It was the custom of the jailor, Mr. Wilderman, to lock the cell doors at midnight without first inspecting them. The two women already mentioned were in the habit of making frequent visits to New York—the last of which was made on the Saturday previous to the escape—on which occasion, it is supposed, they procured the means by which the escape was effected. It was accomplished by the prisoners digging a hole under the cell floor to the outside wall, through which they made their exit. On the following morning the fact that the birds had flown was discovered, and the two women who had been left behind were also preparing for another trip to New York, when they were arrested on a charge of being accessories to the crime of breaking jail. The crime is a State prison offense. There seems to be very little doubt that the prisoners would soon have obtained their release in a legal way, and that the trouble of digging their way out of jail was entirely unnecessary.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Pierce.—Miscellaneous business was before the Court.

Commonweath ex rel Guinzburg vs. Sheriff. This was an application for the discharge on habeas corpus of Guinzburg, who was bound over upon the oath of Wilson, Guinney & Co. to answer a charge of attempting to cheat and defraud his creditors by secreting goods.

The allegation of the Commonwealth was that Guinzburg was indebted to the firm abovenamed in a sum amounting to more than $200; that one of the firm called upon him to pay something on account on the 8th of January; and that he said he was entirely unable to pay this debt, or to satisfy any of his creditors.

Then the defendant requested Mr. Cone to accept of him a judgment for more than his indebtedness to the firm of which Cone was a member. In this was the alleged crime, the defendant wishing to place his money and goods where the other creditors could reach them. Mr. Cone declined to accept this judgment, and afterwards Guinzburg's were levied upon and sold by the Sheriff.

These facts, as offered to the Court, counsel for the prosecution held to be sufficient to send the case to a jury. James C. Bullitt, Esq., for the defendant, stated to the Court that there were witnesses present who could throw some light upon the matter of the confessed judgments, by showing that these judgments were not fraudulent; not being for a larger amount than he owed the prosecutor. But counsel for the prosecution declined to call such witnesses, leaving the Court to infer from the testimony of the prosecutors, that their judgments were offered with criminal intent.

But a witness for the Commonwealth said that defendant had told him one day, in speaking of the matter, that he knew he was a criminal, but that the creditors ought to pity him, as he was talked into it; and, also, that when they went to defendant's store to levy on the goods, it appeared that a great part of them had been removed, but that such was not really the case. But the Court, upon the whole, thought the case was a fit one for the consideration of a jury, and therefore held the defendant to answer.

In the course of the morning his Honor Judge Brewster came in, and, together with his Honor Judge Peirce, held a Court of Oyer and Terminer. Henry R. Ellinger was arraigned upon the charge of the murder of Charles Laret, on the morning of the 25th of December last, and plead not guilty.

Thomas J. Worrall, Esq., applied, under the two term act, for the discharge of Gotleib Williams, stating that the Grand Jury, on the 19th of October last, found a true bill charging the defendant with the murder of Eliza Miller, and that the defendant has lain in prison for two terms without having been tried.

The District Attorney answered that the trial of the prisoner had not been postponed through the neglect of the prosecuting officers, nor through the malice of a private prosecutor, whose evil designs were being gratified by the prolonged incarceration of the prisoner, but through legal disabilities on the part of the Commonwealth, namely, the illness of a witness without whose presence the case could not safely go to trial.

Often prisoners have been kept confined for a longer time than two terms each because of necessity, the sickness of the prisoner himself, and other lawful reasons. When the sessions were quarterly, prisoners have lain a whole year without a trial. Now, because the Commonwealth have been unavoidably delayed, and the defendant kept in prison four months, shall a murderer be turned loose upon the community?

Mr. Worral then read the words of the act:—"And if such prisoner shall not be indicted and tried the second term, sessions, or court after his or her commitment, unless the delay happen on the application or with the assent of the defendant, or upon trial shall be acquitted, he or she shall be discharged from imprisonment;" and argued that there was not one word in the act to justify the Commonwealth in making an application for the continuance of the case.

The Court said that the case had been continued on account of the inability of a most important witness to attend Court, and not through the neglect of the Commonwealth. And, moreover, the case had been called for trial during the first term after the commitment of defendant, and had, through the application of the defendant, been postponed for several days. And the Supreme Court had held in a similar case that a continuance was just and legal on account of the absence of the District Attorney upon public business. Taking these facts into consideration, the Court decided that the application of the Commonwealth should be granted, and the trial of the case postponed until next term.

—Hon. William Millward, Director, furnishes the following statement of Deposits and Coinage at the Mint of the United States, during the month of January, 1867:—

	Value.
Gold Deposits	$885,328·73
Silver Deposits and Purchases	11,297·08
Total Deposits	$896,625·81

COINAGE EXECUTED.

GOLD.

Denomination.	No. of Pieces.	Value.
Double Eagles	47,725	$954,500·00
Eagles	3,090	30,900·00
Half Eagles	3,270	16,350·00
Three Dollars	2,600	7,800·00
Quarter Eagles	3,200	8,000·00
Dollars	5,200	5,200·00
Fine Bars	9	6,380·32
Total	65,094	$1,029,130·32

SILVER.

Dollars	6,000	6,000·00
Half Dollars	47,800	23,900·00
Quarter Dollars		
Dimes	6,000	600·00
Half Dimes	8,000	400·00
Three Cent Pieces	....	....
Fine Bars	5	192·52
Total	67,805	$31,093·52

COPPER.

One cent pieces	799,000	7,990·00
Two cent pieces	197,500	3,950·00
Three cent pieces	292,000	8,760·00
Five cent pieces	2,015,000	100,750·00
Total	3,312,500	121,800·00

RECAPITULATION.

Gold coinage	65,094	$1,029,130·32
Silver coinage	67,805	31,093·52
Copper coinage	3,312,500	121,800·00
Total No. pieces	3,445,399	$1,182,023·84

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Congress and the Bar.

From the Nation.

We should be sorry to see Congress admit the doctrine which the Supreme Court has propounded, that the Legislature of the United States has no right to say what qualifications shall be necessary to enable a man to practise in the national courts. As long as the Senate does decide, and Congress may decide, what manner of men may be judges in these courts, there is something unreasonable in declaring that it has no power to say what manner of men shall be professional pleaders before them. If it were once admitted that the Supreme Court had exclusive jurisdiction in the matter of determining the fitness of the lawyers who practise before it, it would be in the power of that body to convert the Federal bar into a close corporation, and give to a few men a most odious and dangerous monopoly of a very lucrative and important business, and the people would be without any means of redress. It is quite true that the possibility that a power will be abused is not by any means a conclusive argument against its existence; but as long as its existence is disputed on other grounds, it is a very strong reason for steadily refusing to concede it.

While claiming for Congress, however, the right to fix the qualifications for admission to the Federal bar, and while heartily approving of Mr. Boutwell's bill so far it is merely declaratory, we cannot help saying that we think it is a great mistake to attempt, as Mr. Boutwell is attempting, to exclude men from practice in the Federal courts because they may have aided or abetted in the Rebellion. Every argument which has been used in support of this measure is based on a mistaken conception of the relations of an advocate to the public, and of the whole theory of his duties and rights. Whatever may have been or may now be the position of the bar in other countries, it is not true that admission to it in this country can or ought to be considered as in any sense a "privilege" which the Government has in its power to bestow or withhold.

The bar in England, as well as in France, has come down from the Middle Ages as a close guild or corporation, like every other trade or calling, and in the former country admission to it has always been and still is saddled with restrictions, for the avowed purpose of reserving the profession for men in a certain social position. But the bar in America has no such traditions or antecedents. The profession of an advocate here rests on the natural and inalienable right of every man who seeks justice in a court of law to be heard in his own behalf; and from this, if by reason of ignorance or infirmity he cannot speak for himself, his right to be heard through the medium of some one better able to state his case, and chosen by himself, is an inevitable deduction. This right cannot be impaired or destroyed by any guilt or depravity, or the commission of any crime; in fact the more henious the crime of which a man is accused, and the more terrible the punishment which awaits him if found guilty, the stronger and more sacred does the right become.

Persons accused of treason and felony were, down to a very recent period, refused the assistance of counsel in England, on the ground that it was an indulgence to which they were not entitled, and by which the dignity of the king's courts would be impaired, and that the judge would take care of their interests; and one of the finest pieces of wit, sarcasm, and logic ever produced by Sydney Smith's pen was devoted to the demolition of this barbarous and inhuman fallacy. But neither the theory nor the practice has ever made its way across the Atlantic. It has never been denied here that a prisoner's or suitor's right to avail himself of the services of a clever brain and readier tongue than his own, is part and parcel of his right to be heard in his own defense. When the State steps in to provide rules for admission to the bar, or to determine the qualifications of those who shall exercise the calling of an advocate, it does so not by way of granting a franchise, but for the purpose of protecting suitors and prisoners from being wronged or defrauded.

The object of its interference is to guarantee to the public that attorneys and counsellors have a fair knowledge of the law and are of good moral character, and that cases may be entrusted to them without risk of miscarriage either through gross ignorance or dishonesty; and other qualifications than these we deny the right of the Government to insist upon. These restrictions may be imposed, because they are for the interest of the citizen; but other restrictions may not be, because they are not necessary to the citizen. The fact that a man has committed treason may be good cause for excluding him from the bar, if he has been convicted of treason in open court; but treason is not a crime which renders a man unfit to perform an advocate's duties faithfully. If so many persons have committed treason that it is impossible or inexpedient to try them for the offense, it is also inexpedient to expel them all from the bar on account of it.

To exclude every man from practice in the Federal courts who has aided or abetted in the Rebellion, is to exclude nearly every Southern lawyer of character or ability, or, in other words, to leave the whole Southern people without the means of seeking their rights or defending themselves in courts of justice; and this penalty, we repeat, we have no right to inflict on any community, no matter what offense they have committed, though it were "the unpardonable sin" itself. As long as we keep courts of justice open, we must allow men to appear in them by counsel of their own choice and in whom they have confidence; but if we prescribe a qualification which throughout the continent not one hundred laywers can show, we practically deny people the right to appear by counsel.

What the North asks for, and what Congress is bound to provide, is perfect equality before the law for all classes, colors, and conditions, and such protection for life and property at the South as it is in the power of the Government to furnish or secure. For these things we go at all hazards. Whatever is plainly necessary to secure these great ends, the country is willing to do or have done, cost what it may; but bills like this of Mr. Boutwell's, which can serve no purpose but that of alienation and irritation—which, so far from hastening the restoration of order and law, will do much to retard it by shaking the confidence of the Southern people in the national courts, will not, unless we are greatly mistaken, command either the sympathy or support of the people. We must look at these questions from a practical point of view, after all, no matter what our feelings may be. We sympathize with Mr. Boutwell's indignation at seeing Bradley Johnson practising in the Supreme Court, but we cannot reconstruct the Union on principles of holy wrath. As long as there are four millions of traitors at the South, and we have to live under the same political roof with them, or else slaughter them, we must submit to much that tries our patience and wounds our patriotic sensibilities. But pray let us meet this necessity like men. "If, like children, we cry for the moon, like children we must cry on."

The Day of Very Small Things

From the Times.

Our Government does not cut a very respectable figure in the treatment it is extending to its representatives abroad. Mr. Seward's correspondence with Mr. Motley, and the proceedings in Congress concerning Mr. Harvey, seem to us equally destitute of dignity and good sense. Both parties seem disposed to push the conflict of opinion between the Executive and Legislative Departments of the Government to a point which makes the whole thing ridiculous. Congress is determined that no American Minister shall speak disrespectfully of its action even to friends at home; and the Secretary of State seems inclined to hold the representatives of the country abroad to a rigid responsibility for conversations with their countrymen at their own firesides. We can understand the propriety of requiring that American Ministers abroad shall not put themselves in an attitude of hostility to their own Government, or make public proclamation of their differences of opinion with those who have the conduct of its affairs. But it is simply absurd to say that they may not converse at their own tables, with their own countrymen, just as freely as if they were at home. And it seems to us still more unworthy to permit anonymous persons to put our Ministers at foreign Courts upon their defense with their own Government, for opinions they are reported to have uttered in such private and confidential intercourse.

The action of Congress in the case of Mr. Harvey, and the reasons assigned for it, are simply pitiful. No man can read them, we venture to say, without a feeling of humiliation. Mr. Harvey is the American Minister in Portugal—holding the place by appointment of President Lincoln, with the advice and consent of the Senate—and discharging all the duties of his post with ability and fidelity which stand unimpeached. A year ago or more he wrote a private letter to Mr. Seward, which was published, through no agency of his own, in the newspapers of the day; and in that letter he expressed dissent from the principles and policy of Congress in its treatment of the question of restoration. For this dissent, thus expressed, Congress punishes Mr. Harvey by cutting off his salary—as Mr. Schenck expresses it, by "starving him out." Mr. Stevens made a feeble attempt to deny that Mr. Harvey was to be punished for expressing differences of opinion with Congress, and alleged that it was because those opinions were expressed in "foul and vulgar language:" because he denounced and vilified Congress in the language of a "blackguard."

Those who are familiar with the style in which Mr. Stevens habitually speaks of those who differ from him in opinion, will certainly be surprised to find him making such an objection as this. Over and over again during the present session, as well as heretofore, he has stood in his place and branded members sitting by his side as "fools" and "knaves," as "traitors" and "cowards, because, and *only* because, they differed from him on certain measures of public policy upon which they were called to act. Even if the language of Mr. Harvey's letter had been of the character which he ascribed to it, Mr. Stevens is scarcely the man from whom objections on this score would come with any special force, nor did his authority receive any access of weight from being reinforced by Mr. Schenck.

But the charge was utterly unfounded, as the letter itself abundantly proved. There was nothing whatever in it which any man anywhere, in office or out, might not properly say, without any violation of taste or of a proper courtesy toward any Department of the Government. The strongest allegation Mr. Stevens himself could even pretend to find warrant for in the letter, was that Mr. Harvey had charged Congress with a purpose to "rule or ruin," and had compared its policy with that of the Duke of Alva. And even this was utterly unfounded, for, as Mr. Raymond showed, these terms were not used with regard to Congress, but to "partisans engaged in and exciting" the crusade against the Union. It was not without significance that Mr. Stevens should have so promptly applied this description of a class of mischievous persons to himself and his associates; but the excuse given by him for cutting off Mr. Harvey's salary was evidently a pretext. It was not the real reason. He urged it, not because of any lack of taste in the use of language on the part of Mr. Harvey—nor because his opinions were expressed in "foul and vulgar" terms—but because they were different from those held by Congress. If they had been on the other side, would Mr. Stevens have objected to them, no matter how coarse the language in which they were conveyed? Suppose Mr. Harvey had spoken of the President precisely as he did speak of Congress, does anybody believe that Mr. Stevens would have proposed to cut off his salary on that account?

In this particular case, Congress unquestionably proposes to punish our Ministers abroad for expressing opinions different from those of Congress, even in private letters. This is the precise meaning of its action in regard to Mr. Harvey; why it is to be confined to him, the public have not been informed. We do not know that Mr. Stevens would shrink from applying the same rule to officeholders of all grades, at home and abroad. He would doubtless be quite willing to cut off the salary of every man in office who does not agree with him in opinion; and probably nothing but the fear that Congress and the country are not quite ready for so sweeping a measure, prevents him from bringing forward a bill to that effect. But unless the principle is to be more general in its application, it is worse than absurd—it is unjust in its operation and malicious in its motive—to apply it to the case of any single man. There is no more reason or excuse for cutting off Mr. Harvey's salary because of his differences with Congress, than for cutting off that of Mr. Stevens himself because of his differences with everybody else.

The whole business is paltry and pitiful. It reflects discredit upon the country, and places the men sent to represent it abroad in a position which no man fit to serve the country anywhere ought to hold. No Minister can submit, without humiliation, to the supervision of his private conversations by the Secretary of State—nor can any man be expected to submit his private correspondence to the scrutiny and control of Congress.

Radical Reconstructionists—"Augers that Won't Bore."

From the World.

This pithy phrase of the late President owed its great currency at the time it was uttered, to the practical character and impatient temper of the American people. It was felt that the war languished, and without caring anything for the excuses, the people lost all patience with commanders who aimed at results which were not achieved. The homely shrewdness of comparing them to "augers that would not bore," exactly hit the public feeling; and taking advantage of the prevailing eagerness for success, President Lincoln was able to depose generals, issue emancipation proclamations, imprison citizens, and perform other strong acts with the concurrence of the country. General Scott was first flung away, despite his illustrious character and great fame; General McClellan followed after a longer trial, notwithstanding his unequalled accomplishments as a soldier, and the enthusiastic devotion of his troops; and then the exits and the new entrances proceeded with bewildering rapidity, until General Grant was called from the West, and at length succeeded in finishing the war. Even Grant's authority tottered during his long delay before Petersburg, Butler and the Radicals having begun a crusade of disparagement which, in a few months more, would have walked him over the same plank with McClellan.

We do not allude to this portion of our history to revive old discussions, but merely as an illustration of American character, and of the readiness of our people to abandon the idol of the hour if he does not promptly accomplish the work expected of him. The most reasonable excuses avail nothing if the required work is not done. If the auger does not bore, it is forthwith flung into the heap of old iron.

We warn the Republicans that they will presently be brought into sharp contact with the same exacting, practical temper. The people are beginning to be as impatient to see the Union restored as they were to see the war ended. They are tired of dallying and procrastination. The first two years of do-nothing reconstruction affords a striking parallel to the first two years of dilatory war. The party in power have not only failed to restore the Union they have failed even to devise a policy of restoration. It is as bad as if our Generals had remained two years at Washington without ever forming any plan of a campaign. None of the reasonable excuses for the early military delays will avail in respect to reconstruction. To organize and discipline a vast army of raw recruits is necessarily a work of time; but the present Congress was as completely qualified to act on the subject of restoration the first month of its first session as it can be in the single remaining month of its last. Indeed, there is no reason why the question should have been deferred to this Congress at all.

The war overtook us of a sudden, and found the country unprepared; but, from the very day that the war began, everybody knew that the reconstruction would have to be met, and it was the duty of Congress to define the terms. Military movements were subject to be baffled by the enemy, but Congress, during the whole six years, has had nobody to baffle it. It has been preponderantly Republican, with a cooperating President during the first four years, and majority enough to override the veto since. The whole policy of the Government, during the whole six years, has looked steadily to reconstruction; restoration was the professed object of the war, and has been the professed object of the most important deliberations since. We are now entering upon the seventh year, and no policy of reconstruction is yet agreed upon by a party which has had absolute control of Congress during the whole period! If this does not correspond to Mr. Lincoln's definition of "an auger that won't bore," pray what would?

This disgraceful debility, this wretched do-nothing inefficiency of the Republican party in respect to reconstruction, does not proceed from lack of statesmanship, but from lack of honesty. The subject is so simple, and the obligations imposed by the Constitution so imperative, that no statesmanship was needed. In fact, it was not until the near close of the war that anybody pretended to see difficulties. The first Congress after the beginning of the war were unanimous that there were none. They passed a resolution, without a dissenting voice, declaring that the sole purpose of the war was to put down military resistance, and that, as soon as that was accomplished, things would revert to their former condition, leaving all pre-existing rights unimpaired. Besides this formal declaration, the same view was again and again taken incidentally.

Some members of both Houses from the seceded States remained without question—among them Andrew Johnson himself. An election case from Virginia was very elaborately debated in the lower House, and although the member claimed to have been elected after Virginia had seceded, the discussion turned entirely on the regularity of the election under the laws of the State, and all the speeches of the Republican members were full of implied admissions that, as soon as the enemy was driven off so that regular elections could be held, the right of the Southern districts to send representatives would be perfect. Indeed, the Republican orators and writers are constantly admitting now, that this was the view universally taken then.

They are perpetually saying that it is fortunate on the whole, that military success came so slowly, since, if the war had closed within the first two years, the Rebel States would have been promptly admitted back without question. But nobody can deny that the Constitutional question is precisely the same now as it would have been then. Whatever the Rebel States have done to forfeit representation, they had done prior to 1862. If it is secession that works the forfeiture, they had already seceded; if it is the transfer of allegiance by their State Governments, they had already sworn all their officers to support the Confederacy; if it is raising armies and making war, that also had been already done on the largest scale practicable. The constitutional and legal questions are therefore precisely the same now that they were the first year of the war, when, by universal admission then, and universal admission since, the States would have been immediately restored on submission.

Not only is the constitutional question unaltered, but every reason of expediency remains precisely the same. It was not less necessary "to take security for the future" then than it is now. In fact, the necessity would have been greater then, for the South would not have been so crippled and prostrated, and the continued existence of slavery would have furnished motives to reopen the quarrel.

Now, why is it that a question once deemed so simple as to admit no difference of opinion, has become so complex that the Republican party can come to no agreement upon it, although every element which enters into the problem now was equally present then? It has become difficult only because it is now thought necessary to evade the Constitution, and that instrument is so wisely constructed for foiling such attempts, that the radical problem is as insoluble as the old one of squaring the circle or causing perpetual motion. If the Union is not restored until it is restored by them, it will never be at all; and the Republican party, as "an auger that won't bore," will be cast aside. The people, having made such stupendous sacrifices for the Union, insist on having what they bargained for.

Pocketing Laws.

From the Tribune.

Congress, early in January, passed two important bills, one repealing the amnesty powers of the President, the other regulating the elective franchise in the Territories. On Thursday the Committee on Enrolled Bills reported that the President had failed either to sign or return the bills within the legal period allowed him for consideration, and they had, therefore, by the provisons of the Constitution, become laws. The Committee further reported that they had not been published as laws, and offered a resolution that the Secretary of State should inform the House if the bills had been filed in his Department. This resolution was adopted.

In this case the President has plainly pocketed not only the bill, but the law, and nullified, at least for the time, the Constitution itself. The Constitution declares that "if any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it," and the laws of the United States require that in such cases the bill shall be filed with the Secretary of State, to be published by him as laws. The Chairman of the Committee on Enrolled Bills stated, and we believe correctly, that this was the first instance in the history of the Government in which the official duty had not been performed; and the Speaker quoted precedents showing that Mr. Buchanan having failed to sign or return bills within the legal time, had officially notified Congress that they had become laws. Mr. Johnson, therefore, either from ignorance, neglect, or intention, has thwarted the intent of the Constitution, and suppressed the laws of the United States. This is not mere matter of form—and if it were it might become a dangerous precedent if allowed—it is a very serious violation of the spirit of the Constitution, and may possibly be a present evil. Mr. Johnson, in suppressing the law repealing his amnesty powers, may have taken the further liberty of pardoning offenders in the interim, and the suppression of the law regulating the franchise might have had an evil effect in the Territories. It is now the duty of Congress, as soon as it can find where these important bills have been concealed, immediately to fix the date at which the pocketed laws went into operation. There can be no doubt of the date, but it should be reaffirmed as a precedent, and for the guidance of future Presidents who may have, like Mr. Johnson, such a fancy for leaving the Constitution with the people that they forget to keep a copy for themselves.

Tinkering.

From the N. Y. Evening Post (Free Trade).

We have had now ten tariffs in five years, besides the one recently passed in the Senate. Here is the list:—

"1. The act of March 2, 1861, which nearly doubled the taxes on foreign goods imposed by the tariff act of May 3, 1857.

"2. The act of August 5, 1861, which increased the duties levied by the previous act.

"3. The act of December 24, 1862, providing for higher duties.

"4. The act of July 14, 1862, providing for still higher duties.

"5. The act of March 3, 1863, which imposed still higher duties.

"6. Act of June 30, 1864, which imposed much higher duties on nearly everything.

"7. The act of March 3, 1865, which imposed yet higher duties on some things.

"8. The act of March 14, 1866, which imposed additional duties on various things.

"9. The act of May 16, 1866, which imposed more duties on some articles.

"10. Lastly, the act of July 28, 1866, which imposed from four to twenty per cent. additional duty on everything."

And now Congress is tinkering at the eleventh bill. What is the use of such trifling? Why will not some sensible member of the Committee on Ways and Means introduce a bill "to abolish all intercourse with foreign nations, close the ports of the United States except to coastwise traffic, and appropriate —— millions for the construction of a Chinese wall, one hundred feet high and five hundred feet thick, around the land boundaries of the United States?"

That is what it all means, and it is mere trifling and tinkering, and beating about the bush, to do less. Let us have a wall by all means, and let the whole force of the United States Navy be employed to bombard merchantmen bringing the products of foreign countries to our ports.

FINANCIAL.

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES!

CONVERTED INTO

5-20s of 1865, January and July,

WITHOUT CHARGE.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

10 2 stp] **No. 40 SOUTH THIRD St.**

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS.

No. 36 South THIRD St.

JUNE, JULY, and AUGUST

7-30s

CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES

And the Difference in Market Price Allowed.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY. [12 26 3m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

Bankers,

16 So. 3d St. | 3 Nassau St.,

Phila. | New York.

Dealers in U. S. Securities and Foreign Exchange, and members of Stock and Gold Exchanges in both cities.

Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on liberal terms.

U. S. Bonds a Specialty.

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 412 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA, January, 1867.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that they are entitled to subscribe, at par, for one share of new stock for each five shares of stock standing in their respective names on the books of the Company on the first day of January, 1867, to be paid as follows:—Ten dollars per share at the time of subscribing—which must be on or before the fifteenth day of February next—and ten dollars per share on or before the fifteenth days of April, July, and October, 1867, and January, 1868.

Instalments will not be allowed interest nor dividend until converted into stock, which, when all the instalments are paid, may be done by presentation at this office on and after the fifteenth day of January, 1868.

Those stockholders who fail to subscribe within the time mentioned, or neglect to pay the several instalments at or before the time they severally fall due, will lose their right to the new stock.

Stockholders who have less than five shares or who have fractions of five shares, may, at the time of subscribing pay for a proportionate part of a share, for which scrip will be issued; which scrip, after the fifteenth day of January, 1868, may be converted into stock when presented at this office in sums of fifty dollars; but the scrip will not be entitled to interest or dividend until after conversion into stock.

L. CHAMBERLAIN,
Treasurer.

1 15tuths12t

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

No. 814 CHESNUT Street,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27 ∫rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

1 1 § No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FERTILIZERS.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by

BAUGH & SONS,

5 stuw Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue
Philadelphia.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES on merchandise generally. On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500 0
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562 50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	54,700 0
45,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750 0
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penna. R. R. guarantees)	20,750 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258 25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950 00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000 00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens, on City Property	195,900 00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value, Cost, $1,030,552 05	$1,070,280 7
	Real Estate	36,000 0
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637 2
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due the Company	38,923 9
	Scrip and stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,173. Estimated value	2,930 00
	Cash in Bank $41,102 26; Cash in Drawer 447 14	41,54
		$1,407,321 56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
John R. Penrose,
James Traquair,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,
John D. Taylor,
Jacob Riegel,

Samuel E. Stokes,
Henry Sloan,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvaine,
J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berger, "
D. T. Morgan, "
George W. Bernardou,

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8 §

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,

$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 15
Premiums	1,162,308 81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $11,467 53. INCOME FOR 1866 $310,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,
Tobias Wagner,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,

Edward C. Dale,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Peter McCall,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. 1 1 §

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies. Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
JEREMIAH HACKER,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,
RICHARD WOOD,

RICHARD CADBURY,
HENRY HAINES,
T. WISTAR BROWN,
WM. C. LONGSTRETH,

CHARLES F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
727 §

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 33 South FOURTH Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. 62 Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Sup't Penna. R. R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut streets.
G. C. Franciscus, Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3036 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 S. Third street. 1 3 1y

---

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,
M. B. Mahony,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Samuel Wilcox,

Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmund Castillon,
Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 1

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robbins,

John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,

Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 1 30 §

INSURANCE COMPANIES

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

AND

GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY

Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.

Invested in United States, $1,500,000.

Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.

Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250

All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.

OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange,
PHILADELPHIA. 1 8 ∫ 16m

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, NO. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000

Assets, January 8, 1867, $1,763,267·33.

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION and FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,
Samuel W. Jones,
John A. Brown,
Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
Richard D. Wood,
William Welsh,
S. Morris Wain,
John Mason,

George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Edward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
William Cummings,
T. Charlton Henry,
Alfred D. Jessup,
John P. White,
Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.

CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.

WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

FREDERICK BALTZ & CO'S

FIRST IMPORTATION

40 GALLON PACKAGES GIN.

Just arrived and in bond, 50 Packages 40 Gallon EXCELSIOR SHEDAM GIN, which we are now selling the lowest figure. We claim to be the

FIRST IMPORTERS OF

FORTY GALLON PACKAGES

SHERRY AND PORT WINE.

Sole Agents also for RIVIERE GARDRAT & CO. COGNAC.

No. 116 WALNUT Street,
1 12 1m PHILADELPHIA.

CALIFORNIA WINE COMPANY

WINES,

From the Vineyards of Sonoma, Los Angelos, and Napa Counties, California, consisting of the following:

WINE BITTERS,
ANGELICA,
SHERRY,
HOCK,
MUSCATEL,
CATAWBA,
CLARET,
PORT,
BRANDY,
CHAMPAGNE.

These WINES are warranted to be the pure juice of the grape, unsurpassed by any in the market, and are highly recommended for Medicinal and Family purposes.

FOR SALE BY,

E. L. CAUFFMAN,
AGENT,
No. 21 North FOURTH Street,
1 3 thstu2m PHILADELPHIA.

GREAT REVOLUTION

IN THE

WINE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

Pure California Champagne,

Made and prepared as it is done in France, from pure California Wine, and taking the place of Imported Champagne.

The undersigned would call the attention of Wine Dealers and Hotel Keepers to the following letter, which may give a correct idea of the quality of that Wine —

"CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1866.

"MESSRS. BOUCHER & CO.:—

"Gentlemen:—Having given your California Champagne a thorough test we take pleasure in saying that we think it the best American Wine we have ever used. We shall at once place it on our bill of fare.

"Yours truly, J. E. KINGSLEY & CO."

CALL and TRY OUR CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGNE

BOUCHER & CO.,

11 20 tuths3m] No. 36 DEY Street, New York.

A. MAYER, Agent, 710 SANSOM St., Philadelphia.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1 1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

BUFFALO ROBES,

LAP RUGS,

HORSE COVERS.

A large assortment, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, low prices, together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY, ETC.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,

2 1§ No. 114 MARKET Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.]

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.—ANOTHER HEARING IN THE CASE OF THE PICKPOCKETS.—The professional thieves, William Ryan alias Hayes, Daniel H. Lewis, John Finn, Frank Wilson, FelixMcCann alias Papes, James Madison alias Murray, and Hugh Donnelly, had a further hearing before Alderman Beitler, yesterday afternoon. The hearing attracted nearly as large an attendance as the homicide trials do in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. To preserve order and restrain the crowd from crushing in the railings required the presence of officers. Lewis and McCann were arrested at the N. W. corner of Third and Market streets, by Detectives Henderson, Levy and Tryon, and the other prisoners were arrested in a public house in Prune street, between Fifth and Sixth, and Oliver's House, Fifth and Powell streets, both resorts for thieves.

Thomas A. Magear was the first witness. He stated that a month since he lost a diamond pin. He was on a Fifth street car, near Race. The platform of the car was crowded, and egress was obtained by hard pushing. The pin was taken in the crowd. Madison was identified as the principal in the pushing party. Mr. Magear said he was almost positive that Madison took the pin. This was corroborated by Mr Edward A. Atlee who was in the car at the time; he recognized Madison as a man who a minute before the pin was taken, pushed hurriedly out of the car. The witness could not swear positively to Madison's identity, but he was almost certain of it.

Next upon the stand was Simon Levine, of No. 1842 Camac street. Coming from New York he lost nine hundred dollars, six weeks ago. McCann and Lewis accompanied him all the way from Jersey City. At the Kensington Depot there was a crowd formed on the platform of the street car. Immediately afterward Lewis sprang from the car, and the witness missed his pocket book.

William Bradley, No. 1214 Shippen street, a conductor on the Thirteenth and Fifteenth street cars appeared next. McCann, he stated, very closely resembled a man who, last Monday, stepped on his car at Callowhill street, when the Reading train came in; he was very officious assisting ladies in and out. This the witness stopped, when McCann challenged him to a fight in a twenty-four feet ring. The driver of the car, David Hunter, No. 1167 S. Thirteenth street, positively recognized McCann.

Henry J. Fox, No. 221 S. Fifth street, was sworn. His statement was to the effect that last summer in a Market street car his watch was taken. It was a Tobias lever hunting case. Mr. Fox pointed out Finn as one of the car inmates. Finn left the car with Mr. Fox, and said to the latter that if he could specify the pickpocket assistance could be procured to arrest him, volunteering at the same time for that purpose. Finn gave Mr. Fox an address, in Lombard, near Twelfth. Applying afterwards to that locality, no man of that address was at the house.

Colonel D. P. Whiting then volunteered a statement. He lives at the corner of Fifteenth and Barclay. His pocket was picked of three hundred and ten dollars in a Fifteenth street car, between Walnut and Arch, on the 29th of December. The matinee at the Academy of Music had just closed. Two men stepped on the car behind him, crowded him, and jumped down. He could identify none of the parties in custody.

Isaac Killian, No. 236 N. Broad street, deposed that he lost $1000 on the 5th of January. It was taken from a drawer in the office. Two men entered the apartment. There was at that time only a gentleman named Cadwalader in the office. One of the strangers seated himself on the lounge, and the other called Mr. Cadwalader outside, while the other robbed the till. Mr. Cadwalader appeared with this witness, but they could recognize no one.

George Hampton, No. 704 Bayard street, conductor on the Union line, appeared next. He pointed out Ryan, and said that on Friday last twelve passengers entered the car; Ryan was one of a party of four. He stopped in the centre of the doorway, and another stood on the lower step. Mr. Hampton told Ryan to enter the car. This was declined. The man on the step then pointed to a gentleman getting on the car, and signaled a pin on his shirt bosom. Ryan moved toward the gentleman, and in a minute the latter took Ryan's hand from his pocket. The conductor then ejected the pickpocket, he retaliating by cursing Mr. Hampton, and throwing pieces of ice into the car.

James Burke came forward next. He lives at No. 1420 N. Seventh street, and is also a conductor on the Union line, was also examined without eliciting additional testimony, and the case closed.

Alderman Beitler said that the Ninety-day law would not apply to any of the parties, because they were not arrested under circumstances to which that statute referred. The evidence before him could be the only guide to his decision. He would therefore dispose of the prisoners by committing Lewis and McCann in default of $5000 bail each, and Ryan and Madison, $2500 bail each, and Finn and Wilson $1000 each. Donnelly would be held for a further hearing.

THE TOBACCO AND SEGAR TRADE.—A meeting of gentlemen engaged in the above business was held, last evening, at the Board of Trade Rooms. Mr. D. C. McCammon was appointed Chairman; Mr. Arthur Hogan, Secretary. The Chairman, on taking his seat, made a brief statement of the object of the meeting—the desire being to give all interested an opportunity for a fair interchange of sentiment in regard to the trade, and to elect delegates to a convention to be held in Washington on the 6th of February. A general discussion ensued in regard to the excise tax, some of the gentleman favoring the taxing of the raw material while others suggested higher rates on segars.

Mr. Hanson thought the Tax laws oppressive on the manufacturers. The changes in the law had compelled him four times to discharge his hands, as there was no employment for them. The consequence was that these men manufactured segars at their homes, and could sell them cheaper than the manufacturers, because these journeymen did not have to pay any excise tax.

Mr. Bolden moved that the delegates to be elected be instructed to advocate the fixing of the tax on the leaf.

Mr Frishmuth offered an amendment to the effect that in the event of the delegates being unable to induce the convention to agree to a tax on the leaf, that it be left discretionary with them to advocate such other measures as will best secure the interests of the trade. The resolution as amended passed.

On motion of Mr. Lewis it was agreed that the Chair appoint five delegates to the convention.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Samuel Harrison, Thomas Hare, J. R. Sank, S. G. Greenley, and W. D. Frishmuth.

The committee was, on motion, allowed to fill vacancies. Adjourned.

DEATH OF A RESPECTED CITIZEN.—At an early hour yesterday morning, B. F. Hancock, Esq., departed this life, at his residence in Norristown, Montgomery county. The deceased was the father of General Winfield S. Hancock. He was widely known and highly respected for his many virtues. He was born in one of the upper townships of Montgomery county, in the year 1800, where he studied the profession of law, and was admitted to the bar. At one time he was actively identified with the old Whig party. After the assassination of President Lincoln he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District, which office he held at the time of his death. He leaves a numerous circle of sorrowing friends.

The disease of which Mr. Hancock died was congestion of the bowels. He was sick some five weeks.

General Hancock, who has been in command of one of the Western Departments, arrived home some two or three days since, and is now in Norristown.

BUILDING PERMITS.—In January, 47 building permits were issued from the Building Inspector's office; 19 of these were for new buildings and 28 for additions and alterations.

Of the new buildings there were 13 for three-storied dwellings, three for two-storied, one for a brewery, the others for small structures. The brewery is to be put up on the site of the one destroyed by fire on the north side of Thompson street, above Thirty-second, which belonged to Mr. Bergner.

HANDSOME LEGACY.—Mr. J. H. Ullman, who died a few days since, in consequence of an operation performed upon a corn or bunion on one of his feet, left a legacy of two thousand dollars to the German Hospital of this city.

INSPECTION OF FLOUR AND MEAL FOR the week ending January 31, 1867:—Barrels of superfine, 2818; do. rye, 60; total, 2878.

STATIONARY ENGINES IN THE CITY.—Last evening the Committee on Law, of Councils met to consider a resolution directing them to report an ordinance for the appointment of an Inspector of Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, in conformity to an act passed by Assembly, and approved May 7, 1864.

This act referred to authorizes the Mayor to nominate in the month of June, annually, and by and with the advice of the Select Council, appoint a person skilful and competent. The Inspector is to carefully examine all stationary engines and boilers in use after the passage of the act, and no boiler or engine is to be put in use until examined by the Inspector, and his certificate obtained that the boilers and engines are safe and fit for service.

Professor Morton, Messrs. Birkinbine, Moore, Sellers and other gentlemen familiar with steam engines and boilers were present, and made a number of suggestions in reference to the best mode of preventing steam boiler explosions. Some of the gentlemen thought the appointment of an inspector would not effect much good unless persons in charge of boilers were competent engineers. It was also stated that in some establishments the engineers were not only compelled to see to the engines, but also to run errands.

Mr. Moore thought the most effective way of preventing explosions would be to have a law requiring each boiler to be supplied with two or more safety valves.

Mr. Sellers stated that recent experiment went to show that explosions occur by the too sudden opening of the safety valves, and that a multiplication of them would not prevent explosions.

Mr. Birkinbine believed a thorough examination of boilers once a year, and partial examinations every six months, would do great good, though such investigations would not prevent accidents unless competent persons are employed.

After further suggestions the Committee resolved to send a circular to various scientific and practical gentlemen in the city, asking suggestions as to the best plan to carry out the intent of the act of Assembly.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
RICHINGS'
GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
CAROLINE RICHINGS......Directress
W. G. DEITRICH......Conductor
RETURN OF THE FAVORITES,
after a most successful tour through the principal cities of the Union
OPENING NIGHT.
MONDAY, February 4.
First time in English in this city of Flotow's Opera,
MARTHA.
Introducing in the cast Messrs. Campbell, Castle, Seguin, Peaks, Miss C. Richings, and Mrs. E. Seguin (late Zelda Harrison)
Orchestra furnished by the
GERMANIA ASSOCIATION.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Parquette, Parquette Circle, and Balcony	$1·00
Family Circle	50
Amphitheatre	25
Proscenium Private Boxes	10·00
Balcony Private Boxes	5·00

Seats secured, without extra charge, at the Music Store of Charles Trumpler, corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets, and at the Academy of Music. [2 1 3t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE,
CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
THIS EVENING,
THIRTY-SIXTH NIGHT OF
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
THREE GREAT PIECES.
The performance will commence with
ALL-HALLOW EVE;
OR, SNAP-APPLE NIGHT.
To be followed by the First Act of
THE LAKES KILLARNEY.
MR. AND MRS. WILLIAMS IN BOTH PIECES.
To conclude with the three act Drama of
THE THREE RED MEN.
Produced with new Scenery, among which,
THE CARNIVAL SCENE,
In which the Burlesque Military Band (thirteen instruments) will appear.
Monday evening first time here of
THE SHAMROCK; OR, THE FLOWER OF ERIN

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. CORNER NINTH and WALNUT Sts. Commences at 7½.
SATURDAY NIGHT FESTIVAL.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM.
BROUGHAM AS KING POWHATAN,
In his own Popular Extravaganza of
POCAHONTAS.
BROUGHAM AS HARRY JASPER,
In Hardwick's Comic Drama of
A BACHELOR OF ARTS.
BROUGHAM AS MICKEY MAGRA.
To conclude with the Grand Romantic Play of
THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.
J. B. ROBERTS AS THE TWIN BROTHERS.
TUESDAY—BENEFIT OF CHAS. WALCOT, JR.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. [illegible] o'clock.
HOUSES CROWDED, WITH JACK AND GILL.
SECOND WEEK OF G. L. FOX.
To-night and Every Night,
JACK AND GILL.
Jackadaw Jackulation......G. L. FOX
supported by C. K. FOX, Mad'lle MARTINETTI, and Master CALLIGNE.
WITH EVERY SCENE NEW,
and a Grand Transformation Scene by C. A. Hawthorne and Mr. R. Rough.
FRIDAY—Benefit of G. L. FOX.
SATURDAY—JACK AND GILL MATINEE.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—
LAST WEEK OF THE DRAMATIC SEASON.
THE GREAT DRAMA, THE HIDDEN HAND.
MOLLIE WILLIAMS AND FELIX A. VINCENT.
THE IRISH LOVER AND HOW TO PAY THE RENT.
MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

BUY YOUR TICKETS
WITHOUT DELAY, TO THE
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,
At Institute Hall, Wilmington, Delaware, on Thursday Evening, Feb. 21.
$200,000 to be distributed to Ticket Holders; 25,000 Gifts including $10,000 in Gold; 16 Valuable Farms; besides Sewing Machines; Books; Works of Art, Jewelry, etc. etc.
A GIFT FOR EACH TICKET-HOLDER.
Single Tickets, $1. 5 Tickets, $4.50.
Address orders by mail to
PRIESTLY, SCOTT & CO. Managers,
No. 707 MARKET Street,
Wilmington, Delaware.
1 30 4t*

TO AVOID THE CROWDS AT THE BOX-Office in the Evening, secure your seats for
MR. G. L. FOX'S BENEFIT. FRIDAY NIGHT,
ARCH STREET THEATRE,
JACK AND GILL. 1 31 2t

COSTUMES! COSTUMES!
A Splendid Assortment of
COSTUMES AND PROPERTIES
FOR MASQUERADES,
Are offered to the attention of the ball-going public at this gay and festive season, at the
COSTUMERY
Of Twenty-five Years' Establishment,
No. 917 RACE Street, North Side.
Every effort will be made to please the taste of those who attend the Carnival Balls of the season.
Masks of every description for sale.
W. C. DESMOND,
1 5 3m No. 917 RACE Street.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager

BRADFORD'S LAST GREAT PAINTING,
"SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS,"
NOW ON EXHIBITION AT
SCOTT'S ART GALLERY,
No. 1020 CHESNUT Street. 1 24tf

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street, between Race and Vine. 11 5 3m

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 20§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS,
Or Pain Destroyer,
Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor, without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub harmless in all cases, and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.
CURES:
BURNS,
BRUISES,
LAMENESS,
SORENESS,
SPRAINS,
SORE THROAT,
TOOTHACHE,
EARACHE,
NEURALGIA,
RHEUMATISM,
LUMBAGO,
PILES,
BOILS,
STINGS,
SORE EYES,
BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS,
NOSE,
STOMACH,
CORNS,
ULCERS,
OLD SORES,
And other similar troublesome and painful affections while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.
The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers. Proprietors and Successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO.,
No. 562 BROADWAY, New York
PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.

Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail	50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail	$1·00
Quarts in bottle	$1·75

Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.
FAMILY CASES
Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions......$10·00
Smaller Family and Travelling cases, with 20 to 28 vials......$5 to $8
Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment in vials and pocket cases......$2 to $5
These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.
Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,
Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York
Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.
For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. B. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and at BLITHE'S Drug Store, No. 3120 Market street, and by all Druggists 6 27 smw§

LOOK AND LIVE!
ELECTROPATHY.
Drs. GALLOWAY, WHITE & BOLLES
THE OLD
MEDICAL ELECTRICIANS,
Cor. Thirteenth and Walnut Sts.,
TEACHERS of this new system of curing diseases, would call the attention of the sick and afflicted to their new system of practice, which has already gained great popularity in this city. During the past six years we have treated TWENTY THOUSAND persons suffering from the various forms of disease (many of them by special guarantee, charging nothing if we failed), and in almost every case a cure has been effected. Read the following
HOME CERTIFICATES.
AN ASTONISHING CURE—AMPUTATION PREVENTED.
I was cured in three weeks by Drs. GALLOWAY and WHITE of an ulcerated leg, which caused much suffering, and even threatened amputation. Since my own great cure several of my friends suffering from Neuralgia, Skin Disease, Dyspepsia, and other complaints have also been perfectly cured. I will cheerfully answer the inquiries of the diseased and suffering.
ABRAHAM FLUKE,
No. 1851 Camac street, Philadelphia.
IMPORTANT CURES OF OBSTINATE DISEASES
Charles D. Young, Chronic Dyspepsia, No. 411 N. Seventh street.
James Brown, Inflammation of Stomach and Bowels, Pine street, above Sixth.
Henry Royer, Neuralgia of the Eye, Twenty-third and Pearl streets.
Frederick Wilson, Dyspepsia and Throat Disease, Continental Hotel.
B. F. Kirkbride, Epileptic Fits, No. 1020 Market street.
William Morgan, Kidney Disease and General Debility, No. 410 Spruce street.
Marcus D. Wilcox, Catarrh of twelve years' standing, Commercial Hotel.
Samuel G. Wheeler, Asthma of ten years' standing, Continental Hotel.
Emanuel Rey, Attorney-at-Law, Dyspepsia, No. 707 Sansom street.
Horace C. Winslow, Weakness of the Kidneys, Frankford.
H. C. Shurtleff, Cancer in Stomach, No. 3722 Market street.
J. M. Buist, Rheumatism, No. 1323 S. Broad street.
Judah Levy, Bronchial Consumption, No. 432 Market street.
Edward T. Evans, preacher of the M. E. Church, Dyspepsia of long standing, Laryngitis, and Lumbago, No. 1633 Helmuth street.
James Nugent, Deafness for six years, and ringing and roaring in the head, Wilmington, Delaware.
Thomas Harrop, severe Diabetes, Rose Mills, West Philadelphia.
George Grant, Rheumatic Gout, long standing, No. 1113 Chesnut street.
H. T. Desilver, Chronic Neuralgia and Inflammatory Rheumatism, No. 1736 Chesnut street
Edward McMahon, Consumption, No. 1227 Front street.
J. Ricket, Chronic Bronchitis, Constipation, and Congestion of the Brain, No. 518 Callowhill street
Charles M. Dayton, Paralysis of the lower limbs Girard House.
John McCormick, Diabetes, No. 1220 Ridge avenue.
Charles E. Buckingham, Urinary Difficulty, No. 1331 Filbert street.
Aquila Davis, Chronic Diarrhœa, Forrest House.
J. J. Hoopes, long standing Sciatica, and Enlarged Prostate Gland, Darby township, Delaware county.
William H. Shriver, Liver Complaint, Germantown.
Joseph W. Forsyth, Acute Rheumatism, No. 1642 Arch street.
E. Clouser, General Paralysis, No. 415 N. Second street.
Many of these persons we cured in less than a week.
N. B.—The Institution, No. 1230, one door from Thirteenth street, is the only house in this city where our system is practised. Unprincipled parties in other localities, who claim to treat diseases according to our late discoveries, may therefore be regarded with suspicion.
PHYSICIANS and STUDENTS can enter at any time for a full course of Instruction in this GREAT DISCOVERY in the Healing Art.
BOOKS AND THE MOST IMPROVED INSTRUMENTS FURNISHED.
An interesting circular mailed by addressing
DRS. GALLOWAY, WHITE & BOLLES,
Philadelphia.
Consultation free. 1 19s,t

DR. J. S. ROSE'S ALTERATIVE.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
If you have corrupt, disordered, or vitiated blood, you are sick all over. It may appear as pimples, sores, or as some active disease, or it may only make you feel languid or depressed; but you cannot have good health if your blood is impure. Dr. Rose's Alterative removes all these impurities, and is the remedy that will restore you to health.
It is unequalled for the cure of all diseases of the glands, scrofula, tubercular consumption, and all eruptions of the skin. Price $1. Sole agents,
DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street
DR. DYOTT'S ITCH OINTMENT
will cure every form of itch, and is superior to any other remedy for the cure of that disagreeable and tormenting complaint. Price 25 cents. Sent per mail, 40 cents.
DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street.
DR. J. S. ROSE'S EXPECTORANT.
For the cure of consumption, coughs, colds, asthma catarrh, influenza, spitting of blood, bronchitis, and all diseases of the lungs.
This syrup having stood the test of many years' experience as a remedy for irritation or any inflammation of the lungs, throat, or bronchia, is acknowledged by all to be a remedy superior to any other known compound used for the relief and cure of coughs and consumption. Price $1. Sole agents.
DYOTT & CO
8 8 6m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.
To close the estate of the late
JOHN A. MURPHEY,
Importer and Dealer in
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Phila.
His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.
A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms
GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS and WATER COOLERS
A fine assortment of PAPIER MACHE GOODS.
This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.
Note.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. 11 1 thstu§

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15 1867.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 28th of February, 1867 for the transportation of Military Supplies, during the year commencing April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868, on the following routes:—
ROUTE No. 1.
From Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory, or such parts as may be determined upon during the year on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Fort McPherson or from Fort Laramie Dakotah Territory, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Nebraska, west of longitude 102 deg., in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 40 deg., in the Territory of Dakotah, west of longitude 104 deg., in the Territory of Idaho, south of latitude 44 deg., and east of longitude 114 deg., and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado north of latitude 40 deg., including, if necessary, Denver City.
ROUTE No. 2.
From Fort Riley, State of Kansas or such points as may be determined upon during the year on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any posts or depots that are now or may be established in the State of Kansas or in the Territory of Colorado, south of 40 degrees north, and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other point or points on the route.
ROUTE No. 3.
From Fort Union or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.
ROUTE No. 4
From St. Paul, Minnesota to such posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota, and in that portion of Dakotah Territory lying east of the Missouri river.
The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed, on Route No. 1, 30,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 8,000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 4, 3,500,000 pounds.
Proposals will be made for each route separately
Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles, at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868.
Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.
The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:—
On Route No 1, $250,000.
On Route No. 2, $200,000.
On Route No. 3, $100,000.
On Route No. 4, $50,000.
Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.
Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1, 2, 3, or 4," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.
The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.
The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.
The contractors on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1867, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily for Route No. 1 at Omaha, N. T.; for Route No. 2 at Fort Riley, Kansas; for Route No. 3 at Fort Union, New Mexico; for Route No. 4 at Saint Paul, Minnesota, or at such other point for each of the several routes as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.
Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Saint Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Santa Fe, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
1 19tF28] ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster, U.S.A.

PROPOSALS FOR NEW JAIL.—DEPARTment of the Interior.
WASHINGTON, January 24, 1867.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 4th of March, 1867, for the erection of the Jail in and for the District of Columbia, authorized and provided for by the act of Congress approved July 25, 1866.
The designs, detail drawings, and specifications can be seen at the architect's office, in the eastern grounds of the Capitol, Washington city, every day, except Sundays, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., on and after the 28th instant
Separate bids will be received for the masonry work, brick work, iron work, and carpentry work.
The contractor whose bid may be accepted will be required to enter into a sufficient bond, to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, for the faithful completion of his contract. Payments will be made as the work progresses, on estimates certified to by the architect, but twenty per centum of the estimates will be retained until the contract is completed.
The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, but the Department reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids, should it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.
The bids will be opened at noon on the 4th of March next, in presence of such of the bidders as may choose to attend.
Proposals should be endorsed on the envelope "Proposal for New Jail," and be directed to the "Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C."
O. H. BROWNING,
1 26 s6t Secretary of the Interior.

PROPOSALS FOR CONTINUING DELAWARE BREAKWATER.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 209 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, January 7, 1867.
Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until the 21st of February, 1867, for stone to the amount of $67,000 (sixty-seven thousand dollars), for the Delaware Breakwater.
The stone to be of the hardest and most durable quality; the delivery to commence on or about the 15th of May, and to be completed by the 15th of September, and the weekly delivery to be as nearly as possible uniform.
Of the total amount of stone, four-fifths are required to be in blocks of not less than two tons, and one-fifth in blocks of upwards of one-fourth of a ton.
The stones will be subject to rigid inspection, and will be received or not, as the Engineer, or his agents, shall find them to accord, or not, as to quality and size, with the above description.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.
A reservation of ten per centum on partial payments will be made during the delivery of the stone.
Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for Stone for Delaware Breakwater."
Bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 21st of February, 1867, and bidders are invited to be present.
For further information, apply at this office.
C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
1 8 tuths 6w Maj. Eng. and Bvt. Lt.-Col.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—
The property known as the
GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW MILL,
with seventy-five acres of land, near SAN ANTONIO Texas.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the first day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of land, more or less, together with the buildings erected thereon, and the appurtenances appertaining, that is to say:—
One Tannery, containing twelve stone lime vats, fifty-two wooden vats, seven stone pools, and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum.
One Steam Saw Mill, capable of sawing 3000 feet of lumber daily.
One small Stone Building.
The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio river, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone, laid in cement.
The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so-called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost $150,000 in gold.
The property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of $500, payable in advance. A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.
Proposals will be marked, "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw Mill," and addressed to
J. B. KIDDOO,
Bv't Maj.-Gen. Asst Com'r, Bureau R. F. and A. L., Galveston, Texas. 1 11 7w

J. WILLIAM HOFMANN,
No. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
ALL KINDS OF GOODS APPERTAINING TO THE
HOSIERY BUSINESS.
A large assortment of MERINO UNDERGARMENTS, for Ladies Children's, and Gentlemen's wear.
Medium and Superior Quality GOODS of English and American manufacture.
Extra Heavy Ribbed All-wool SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
Plaid and Striped HOSIERY, for Skating and Fancy Dresses.
N. B.—A large assortment of UNDERGARMENTS, suited to any climate, on hand all the year round.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.
OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING
WASHINGTON, January 18, 1867.
In pursuance of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act to further regulate the printing of the public documents and the purchase of paper for the public printing," approved on the 27th of July, 1866, Sealed Proposals will be received until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of February, 1867, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing the Paper for the Public Printing until the 31st day of December, 1867, the said Proposals to be opened before and the award of contracts to be made by the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing, to the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the Government.
The subjoined schedule specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required; but contracts will be entered into for all that may be needed during the year, and no more:—
CLASS 1.—UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.
22,000 reams of fine Printing Paper, uncalendered, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.
CLASS 2.—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.
8000 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing fifty-three pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.
CLASS 3.—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.
1000 reams superfine Printing Paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, measuring 24x32 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.
CLASS 4.—MAP PAPER.
1000 reams superfine map paper, sized and calendered, of such size as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19x24 inches, and weighing twenty-one pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.
CLASS 5.—WRITING PAPERS (TO BE OF ANY REQUIRED WEIGHT).
3000 reams Quarto Post, 10x16 inches.
3000 reams Flatcap, 14x16½, or 14x17 inches.
2000 reams Double Cap, 16½x26, or 17x28 inches.
2000 reams Demy, 16x20½ inches.
2000 reams Double Demy, 20½x32 inches.
2000 reams Folio Post, 17x22 inches.
2000 reams Double Folio Post, 22x34 inches.
1000 reams medium 18x23 inches.
1000 reams royal, 19x24 inches.
500 reams super royal, 20x28 inches.
500 reams imperial, 22½x31 inches.
5000 reams of any required size not enumerated above, and not exceeding 21x40 inches.
CLASS 6.—PAPER FOR POST OFFICE BLANKS (ENGINE SIZED).
400 reams measuring 22x34 inches, weighing 40 pounds per ream.
1700 reams measuring 26x32 inches, weighing 46 pounds per ream.
1200 reams measuring 25x36 inches, weighing 52 pounds per ream.
100 reams measuring 18x18 inches, weighing 22 pounds per ream.
400 reams measuring 18x21 inches, weighing 24 pounds per ream.
Proposals will be received for the whole quantity or any portion, not less than one thousand reams, of the papers designated in Classes 1 and 2, and for the whole quantity or any portion of the papers designated in Classes 5 and 6, being not less than one-fourth. Samples of the qualities of all the papers, in all the classes, will be furnished upon application at this office, and the successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to the samples furnished.
Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract, but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.
No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a guarantee that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, will enter into an obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed for; and each proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making said proposal are manufacturers of or dealers in the description of paper which he or they propose to furnish.
All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in the city of Washington (except Class 6, which must be delivered at Buffalo, N. Y.), in good order, free from all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, and measurement of the Superintendent, and be in all respects satisfactory.
The supplying of an inferior article in any of the classes, or a failure to supply the quantity required at any time, will be considered a violation of the contract
Blank proposals will be furnished upon application at this office, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform exactly therewith.
Proposals will be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Paper," and addressed to the Joint Committee on Public Printing, either to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. A. H. Laflin, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing; or C. Wendell, Esq., Superintendent of the Public Printing, Washington, D. C.
By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing.
C. WENDELL,
1 21 20t Superintendent of Public Printing.

PROPOSALS FOR CONTINUING DELAWARE BREAKWATER.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No 209 S. SIXTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA., January 31, 1867.
Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until the 23d of February, 1867, for the labor necessary to put in position about sixty-seven thousand dollars ($67,000) worth of Stone at the Delaware Breakwater.
Four-fifths of the stones are to be in irregular blocks, each of from two to five tons or thereabouts in weight; one-fifth in blocks of less than two tons; all stones laid dry.
Bidders to furnish their own machinery, boats, buoys, etc., and whatever may be requisite to receive and put the stones in place.
The work at all times to be subject to rigid inspection by the Engineer and his agents, and not to be paid for until approved by him or them.
A deduction of 15 percentum on partial payments will be made until the completion of all the labor.
The labor of putting the stones in place to commence on or about the 15th of May, and to be completed by the 15th of September, 1867.
Bidders will state in their proposals the rate of labor per ton of 2240 lbs. at which they will put in place the stones delivered them at the Breakwater.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.
The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.
Envelopes to be indorsed "Proposals for Labor for Delaware Breakwater."
Bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, the 23d of February, 1867, and bidders are invited to be present.
For further particulars, apply at this office.
C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
1 31th stu12t Major of Eng's and Bvt Lt.-Col.

CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
185 Three doors above Walnut

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 inch.
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 inch.
WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT.
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.
We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color be genuine or not.
Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.
ALBEDYLL & MARX,
3 10 mwf§ No. 510 RACE Street.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
Deep Sand-Joint
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 19§ No. 1132 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 17 stuth 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

CHEAPEST
AND
BEST
HATS
IN THE
City!
TEMPLE OF FASHION
40
NORTH
Sixth St.
BOURNE

PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATES,
Warranted superior to any others in use.
LIGHT! NOISELESS!! DURABLE!!!
Cannot be broken by falling, and
Never Become Glossy.
These Slates have been unanimously adopted by the Board of Control for use in the Public Schools of Philadelphia, and also by the school authorities of Baltimore and Washington. Also,
PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATE SURFACE.
The only Patent Stone Surface for blackboards now before the public. Warranted to give satisfaction.
J. NEWTON PEIRCE & CO.,
No. 427 N. ELEVENTH Street.
CAUTION.—Beware of the Imitation Book and Pasteboard Slates offered by agents, and which are made to resemble in appearance our slated goods. The genuine are all either labelled on the back, or the package labeled and marked, Patented Feb. 10, 1861 [illegible] 3m rp

Evening Telegraph
PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING.
No. 108 S. Third Street.
Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1867.

The Development of Our Pacific Coast.

THE development of our Pacific coast is a subject of great interest in itself, and derives additional importance from the more intimate relations which the completion of the Pacific Railroad bids fair to establish between the East and that far-distant region. California, which was a Mexican province down to our conquest of the country about twenty years ago, has gone on increasing steadily in population, production, and commerce, until she begins to occupy a commanding position. Her exports during the year just past foot up the handsome sum of over seventy-three millions of dollars, of which nearly twelve millions were domestic produce and merchandise—not including treasure, which amounted to over fifty-six millions. In her early years she imported everything from the Atlantic coast, but last year she raised twelve millions of bushels of wheat, and is to-day exporting flour to Philadelphia and New York, while the vast bulk of her arable lands has not yet been touched by the cultivator. The mining of the precious metals will undoubtedly form a leading branch of the industrial pursuits of her people for an indefinite period, but it is evident that in the agricultural resources of the State she has a source of wealth as exhaustless and more abundant than in her mines.

But the vision which now particularly inspires the hopes of Californians is that of Oriental commerce—that prize for which all maritime nations have contended for centuries. The establishment of a mail steamship line, under a subsidy of $500,000 per annum, for ten years to come, from the Government, and the actual departure from San Francisco of the first vessel, the new steamship Colorado, for Yokohama and Hong Kong, has caused this great matter of the "trade of the East" to loom up into new importance. The contract of the Government with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company calls for first-class steamships of 3000 tons burden; but the Company, with a comprehensive prescience of the demands of the future of this great trade, are building six steamships of 5000 tons burden, two of which are already launched, at a cost of one million dollars each.

The current ideas in regard to the Chinese, that they are a people who make everything for themselves, and will do nothing but sell foreigners their supplies of teas and silks, and take specie in return, are altogether erroneous. Great Britain exported in 1860 fifteen millions of dollars' worth of cotton goods alone to China, and has continued to export largely of cotton and woollen goods ever since. The exports of produce, etc., from California to China have increased from $286,075 in 1856 to $1,465,630 in 1866. The exports of wheat have run up from 2100 sacks in 1861 to 203,764 sacks in 1866; and of flour from 20,000 barrels in 1861, to 106,000 barrels in 1866; and the people of California estimate that in China they will find a market for all the surplus wheat and flour they can produce in the future.

If such results as these have been obtained by the prosecution of trade with China under the disadvantages of meagre, slow, and uncertain communication, it is easy to see that with the establishment of a regular steamship line, making frequent, sure, and rapid trips, a vast increase of business may be expected. The population of China alone numbers four hundred millions. It is evident that even a limited use of the general manufactures of other nations by such a mass of people would result in the establishment of a commerce of great importance. The success which has attended the effort to introduce cheap cotton goods in the face of Chinese manufactures of the same article, is proof that the traditional immobility of that singular people cannot hold out against the well-directed efforts of modern commerce.

The establishment of this steamship line must also exert a powerful influence upon California, in the way of keeping her constantly supplied with cheap labor. The Chinese are the great laboring force of the Pacific coast. They furnish cheap and efficient workers for the mines. Thousands of them are laboring on the Pacific Railroad, and tens of thousands more will be needed in that and other works of public and private industry. The completion of the Pacific Railroad will lead to a great influx of capital to California, Nevada, and Oregon, for the development of their wonderful resources. An unfailing supply of cheap labor will then constitute an element of powerful influence in the growth of those States.

On the whole, then, the prospects of our States and Territories upon and in the neighborhood of the Pacific, are such as may well justify the buoyant and almost exultant tone of their inhabitants. The national growth in that part of the republic is gratifying to all who believe in the future greatness and glory of the country.

PASSAGE OF THE TARIFF BILL BY THE SENATE.—The Tariff bill was passed by the Senate on Thursday by a vote of 27 to 10. Messrs. Buckalew and Cowan, of this State, dodged.

The bill now goes to the House, where it will doubtless receive many changes before it is finally passed. As it stands, it is the highest tariff ever enacted in this country.

State Exemption Laws and a General Bankrupt Law.

A POINT of considerable interest in connection with the Bankrupt bill now before Congress, was discussed in the Senate yesterday. The bill contains a clause exempting such "property as is exempted from levy and sale upon execution by the laws of the State in which the bankrupt has his domicile at the time of the commencement of the proceedings in bankruptcy, to an amount not exceeding that allowed by such State exemption laws in force in the year 1864."

This amount varies largely in the different States. It has been a cherished policy with the Western States to make large exemptions, covering homesteads and other property of considerable value. In California the amount thus exempted is $5000; in Kansas a homestead of at least eighty acres of farming land may be exempted; and in other States various amounts are by law exempted from forced sale.

In discussing the bill Mr. Trumbull maintained—and stated that the Judiciary Committee agreed with him—that if the clause above quoted were allowed to remain, the law would not be a "general bankrupt law," the only one Congress had a right to pass.

On the other side, Mr. Howard, Reverdy Johnson, and other Senators maintained that the uniformity required by the Constitution was simply that there should be one general law—not a special law for this State and for that.

The point is a nice one, and the authorities in the Senate seem to be about equally divided upon it. The Senate adjourned without coming to a vote.

Removals from Office.

THE President's reply to Mr. Myers' resolution of December 6, calling for information in regard to removals from office, reveals the fact that Mr. Seward has reappointed no persons in his department after rejection by the Senate; that no names were withheld from the Senate during the session; and that only ten removals have been made.

The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy have reappointed no persons after rejection, and have intentionally withheld no name from the Senate.

The Treasury Department seems to have been prostituted the most of any one. In this Department two hundred and seventy removals were made during the recess of Congress. Twenty-six were reappointed, in defiance of the Constitution, after rejection by the Senate.

The Post Office Department shows one hundred and fifty-nine removals for partisan political purposes, the Department of the Interior nineteen, and the Attorney-General's Department nineteen.

Of course these figures reveal but a fraction of the changes that have been made, as they do not cover the large number of subordinate officers whose appointments are not referred to the Senate.

THE BILL TO TRANSFER THE INDIAN BUREAU TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.—The House of Representatives, on Thursday, passed the bill transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department. We have strong hopes that, if this measure becomes a law, the frauds and rascalities which now characterize the workings of the Indian system will, to a great extent, be abolished. Under the control of the War Department, the system ought to be at least less extravagantly costly than at present.

THE RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS.—It is stated that in Mississippi two fruitful sources of dissatisfaction to the freedmen are the laws prohibiting their carrying firearms, and owning and holding real estate. Each of these laws is unconstitutional. The right of the people to bear arms is especially guaranteed in the Constitution. The freedmen have as good a right to carry firearms as their late masters have.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

"RELIGION AND INDUSTRY."

By request of the
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
Rev. George Dana Boardman, D. D.,
Will preach on the above subject
TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) EVENING,
IN THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH.
Services commencing at 7½ o'clock.
Seats free. A cordial invitation to all. 1t

REV. R. H. PATTISON WILL preach To-morrow Evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, N. L. (Dr. Shepherd's), BUTTONWOOD Street, below Sixth, when a collection will be taken to aid the "Home Missionary Society" in its mission to the hundreds of worthy poor under its charge.
THOMAS T. MASON,
Chairman Committee on Public Meetings.

REV. JAMES NEILL WILL PLEAD the cause of suffering humanity in the OLD PINE STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner FOURTH and PINE Streets, To-morrow Morning at 10½ o'clock.

A collection will be taken to aid the HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY in relieving the pressing wants of hundreds of worthy families.
THOMAS T. MASON,
Chairman Committee on Public Meetings.

"FREE SERVICES" IN THE CLINTON STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TENTH Street, below SPRUCE, every Sunday Evening, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon To-morrow by Rev. Dr. MARCH. All seats free, and the public cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE INTERCESSOR, SPRING GARDEN Street, below Broad. The Sunday School Anniversary will be held Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Sermon by the Rector, Rev. J. W. Bonham. Singing by the Children. Service also at 10·30 A. M. and 7·30 P. M. Strangers welcome.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth.—Services To-morrow morning at 10½, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. G. A. PELTZ. Sunday School in the afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

GERMANTOWN SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner TULPEHOCKEN and GREEN Streets—Preaching To-morrow Morning at 10½ and Evening at 7½, by Rev. Mr. DEVEUVE

REV. FIELDER ISRAEL, OF WILmington, will preach at LANGSTROTH'S HALL, Germantown, To-morrow Morning at 10½ o'clock and Evening at 7½.

OXFORD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. HENRY M. BOOTH, of New York, will officiate to-morrow, at 10½ A. M. Rev. FRANK S. ROBBINS at 7½ P. M.

THIRD REFORMED CHURCH, TENTH and FILBERT Streets, Rev. J. W. SCHENCK, Pastor. Service to-morrow, at 10½ morning, and 7½ evening.

FREE RELIGIOUS SERVICE AT THE CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, To-morrow Evening. Sermon by the Rev. Dr. NEWTON

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FINAL NOTICE.

The final hearing before the EXAMINER in the case of
THE GERMAN LUTHERAN BURIAL GROUND,
Will take place at the WETHERILL HOUSE, in SANSOM Street, above Sixth,
ON TUESDAY, February 5,
At 4 o'clock. All who have not given in their testimony, and are opposed to the sale of the ground, should punctually attend. 2 2 2t4p

AN APPEAL FOR
FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS
TO
HELP THE POOR,
BY THE
Union Benevolent Association.

The inclemency of the winter is greater than for years past. Deep snows put a stop to all out-door labor. Many who sustain life in winter by gathering garbage fuel, etc. from the streets have now no occupation but to freeze and starve. A poor woman was found in a cellar, with a babe at the breast, both frozen, and with difficulty resuscitated. Another sick woman, with two small children, and a young woman dying with consumption, were found in a garret, without fire, and only kept from freezing by an old carpet which covered them. They had had no food for twenty-four hours. There are hundreds of such cases pleading for help all over the city.

The Union Benevolent Association prefers helping the poor to employment rather than distributing alms to them; but labor is now scarce, and this appeal is for MONEY—MONEY immediately. The Visitors are waiting to visit, but they have no means. Let this appeal come home to all who are enjoying the home comfort and the luxuries of life.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS
WILL BE REQUIRED TO SUPPLY BUT ONE-HALF THAT IS NEEDED.

Two months of the worst of the season is left, and no less a sum will suffice to keep from starving the families of those now in charge of this Society.

The Collectors, Messrs. EVANS and WATSON, will make their second calls immediately.

Money can also be left with EDMUND WILCOX, Esq., Treasurer, or at the Office, N. W. corner of SEVENTH and SANSOM Streets.
SAMUEL H. PERKINS, President.
JOHN H. ATWOOD, Secretary. 1 30wfsm4t

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street),
Will open in a few days with
AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and
VESTINGS,
Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 1t

FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, near Frankford, Twenty-third Ward, Philadelphia.
Dr. J. H. WORTHINGTON, Superintendent.
Application for the admission of patients may be made to the Superintendent, at the Asylum, or to either of the undermentioned MANAGERS:—
Samuel Bettle, No. 149 N. Tenth street.
Charles Ellis, N. E. corner Seventh and Market streets.
William Bettle, No. 426 N. Sixth street.
Horatio C. Wood, No. 117 Chesnut street.
John C. Allen, No. 335 S. Fifth street.
John Carter, No. 329 S. Twelfth street.
John M. Whitall, No. 410 Race street.
Mark Balderston, No. 320 N. Sixth street.
Richard Richardson, No. 522 Arch street.
Wistar Morris, No. 209 S. Third street.
Samuel Morris, near Olney.
Elliston P. Morris, Germantown, and No. 805 Market street.
Nathan Hilles, Frankford.
David Scull, No. 815 Arch street.
William Kinsey, S. W. corner of Third and Vine streets.
William B. Cooper, near Camden, New Jersey.
Samuel Emlen, Germantown, and No. 627 Market street.
Howard Yarnall, No. 922 Mount Vernon street.
Francis R. Cope, Germantown, and No. 1 Walnut street. 1 10 3m

NOTICE.
A MEETING OF
Cotton and Woollen Manufacturers

Will be held at BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, CHESNUT Street, above Fifth, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON next, at 2 o'clock. It is very important to manufacturers to be present, as business of importance will be brought before them.
WILLIAM DIVINE, Chairman.
GEORGE BULLOCK, Secretary. 1 30 5t

NOTICE—A MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the AMERICAN GUM PAINT COMPANY will be held at their Office, N. E. corner of TWENTIETH and FILBERT Streets, on TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M. An election for officers will be held.
1t* GEORGE DOWNING, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.—PHILADELPHIA, January 31, 1867.
The Washington Gas Light Company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the past six months, payable to the Stockholders on the Philadelphia list at this Bank on the 1st of February.
1 31 3t* JOHN CASTNER, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the DARK HOLLOW OIL AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, February 18, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 218½ WALNUT Street, Room No. 4, Second Story.
PHILADELPHIA, January 30, 1867. 1 30

THE OFFICE OF THE EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY has been removed from No. 419 WALNUT Street, to No. 719 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia. R. S. BROCK,
2 2 6t* Secretary and Treasurer.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 335

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 $4p

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF THE ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONN., January 1, 1867.—Philadelphia Branch No. 400 CHESNUT Street, C. B. BRUSH, Manager.

Assets		$4,401,833·86
Invested as follows:—		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$125,761·22	
Bank, State, and U. S. Stocks	1,107,349·50	
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate	108,300·00	
Real Estate	12,000·00	
Bills Receivable	160,196·04	
In hands of Agents and in course of transmission including deferred premiums	468,778·85	
Premium Notes secured by Life Policies of the Company in force, drawing 6 per cent. interest on which there is no interest due and unpaid	2,416,559·99	
Interest Accrued	5,288·78	
Office Furniture	5,629·47	
		$4,401,833·86
Liabilities — Due and unpaid, none.		
Contested Claims—none		
Income—Premiums received	3,323,912·85	
Interest received	232,324·05	
	$3,556,236·78	
Disbursements—Paid Losses and Expenses	969,550·35	
Dividends paid Policy Holders	100,330·45	
U. S. and State Taxes	121,345·09	
	$1,191,225·89	
Added to Assets	2,365,010·81	
Assets January, 1866	2,036,823·86	
		$4,401,833·86

1 29tuthsat] 14,159 new Policies issued during the year.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.—WATSON & TALLMAN'S TOILET EMPORIUM, No. 161 North EIGHTH Street.
Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer, King's Ambrosia, Burnett's Cocoaine, London Hair Color Restorer, Tebbett's Hair Regenerator, Sterling's Ambrosia, Montgomery's Hair Restorer, Phalon's Cocin, Gouraud's Oriental Cream, Laird's Bloom of Youth, Email de Paris, Enamel of America. In fact all preparations requisite to the toilet at [2 2 stuth 2m4p
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Stockholders, at the annual meeting held at Oxford, Chester county, Pa., January 14, 1867, elected as
PRESIDENT,
SAMUEL M. FELTON.
DIRECTORS.

Isaac Hinckley,	James R. Ramsey,
Philip Quigley,	James A. Strawbridge,
David Woelpper,	Daniel Stubbs,
Josiah Phillips,	Dr. S. B. Stubbs,
Milton Conard,	Jacob Tome,
Samuel Dickey,	Henry B. Magraw.

The Directors, at a meeting held at the Office of the Company, in Philadelphia, January 24, 1867, elected
JOSEPH HUDDELL,
1 31 6t Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 10, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the net earnings, in Scrip, bearing no interest, and convertible into the Seven per cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Company, in sums of Five Hundred Dollars, on and after MAY 1, 1867, on presentation at the Office of the Company.
The Scrip so issued will be delivered to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of FEBRUARY next.
The Transfer Books of the Company will close at 3 o'clock this P. M., and remain closed until the 21st instant. WILLIAM WISTER,
1 15 1m Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 303 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 30, 1867.
At a Stated Meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, it was
Resolved, That a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, clear of State and National tax, is hereby declared, payable on and after February 15 next, and that the Transfer Books be closed until February 21.
CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
1 31thstu7t* Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 1867.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 19th day of February, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Board of Trade Rooms, No. 505 CHESNUT Street.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of March 1867, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
1 28 19t EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 303 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 25, 1867.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their Office on TUESDAY, February 5, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., when an election for Managers for the ensuing year will be held.
1 25 10t* CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Secretary.

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by 6 13 ws
PHALON & SON, New York.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Piano Fortes.

STEINWAY & SONS' direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "Patent Resonator" and double iron frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in front of the soundboard) with an iron brace frame in the rear of it, both frames being cast in one piece, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.

The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound producing capacity is obtained and regulated to the nicest desirable point.

The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

BLASIUS BROTHERS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.

Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by BLASIUS BROTHERS,
1 28 1m4p* No. 1006 CHESNUT Street

REMOVAL.
E. H. THARP,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
REMOVED TO No. 32 South THIRD Street.
COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the United States. 2 2 1m4p

PARIS.—AU PAGE, No. 16 RUE VIVIENNE, Bottom of the Court Yard, on the left first door.
SPECIALTY FOR SILKS, MANTLES,
2 2 30t HAUTES NOUVEAUTES.

A YOUNG, AGREEABLE LADY IS WANTED to aid in the light work of a house in the country. Address, with full particulars, J. K. E., at this office. *2

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities

OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission. 12 24 3m4p
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

7-30s,
JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST,
CONVERTED INTO
5-20s
WITHOUT CHARGE.
5-20s Delivered at Once.
1 24 10t4p DREXEL & CO.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
EASTERN DIVISION,
OFFICE, No. 424 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 21, 1867.
The INTEREST IN GOLD on the First Mortgage Bonds of
THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
Eastern Division,
DUE FEBRUARY 1,
Will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the Banking House of
MESSRS. JAY COOKE & CO., New York,
On and after that date.
1 22 tF10 WILLIAM J. PALMER, Treasurer.

TEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
The Hamilton Gold and Silver Mining Company of Nevada.

This Company, based upon a large and valuable property in the Mammoth and North Union Districts, Nye county, State of Nevada, offer Bonds having five years to run, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable half yearly at the office of the Company.

These securities form a first claim on the entire assets of the Company, and are exchangeable for ordinary stock at the option of the holder at any period during the five years.

For particulars and further information, apply to the Secretary or the Managing Director, at the Office of the Company, Nos. 36 and 37 PENN BUILDINGS,
No. 430 WALNUT Street.
PRESIDENT,
HON. ALEXANDER RAMSEY.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
28t COL. JACOB ZIEGLER.

FIRST-CLASS SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
North Missouri First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds for sale at
85.
All information cheerfully given.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 114 South THIRD St.
1 21 2m4p

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL $500,000, FULL PAID.
DIRECTORS.

Jos. T. Bailey,	Wm. Ervien,	Sam. A. Bispham,
Edw. B. Orne,	Osgood Welsh,	Fred. A. Hoyt,
Nathan Hilles,	Ben. Rowland, Jr.	Wm. H. Rhawn.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [1 31 3m

BACON & WARDER
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 218½ WALNUT STREET.
STOCKS AND LOANS bought and sold on Commission.
TRUST FUNDS invested in City, State, or Government Loans.
WILLIAM H. BACON,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
1 31mrp No. 218½ WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH, PROMPT driving Mare, suitable for all work, five years old. Address Box 84," Evening Telegraph Office." 1

FINANCIAL.

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.
7·30 BONDS.
THE
SPECIE BASIS MINING CO

Has created a mortgage of all the property and franchises of the Company, including *twenty-three* valuable gold, silver, and copper mines, located in Arizona, within *twenty* miles of navigation, to secure the payment of $250,000 of Bonds and interest.

The mines of the Company have been examined by thoroughly competent experts in mines and mining, and have been pronounced worth $2,000,000 in gold, as compared with other mines in the section, which have been sold for cash.

The Bonds are issued in sums of $100 each, redeemable June 20, 1876; with interest at 7 3-10 per cent., payable semi-annually by the redemption of the coupons attached, and entitle the purchasers to a full-paid stock bonus, such as will insure several hundred per cent. profit on the investment, besides the regular dividends on the stock.

The funds from the sale of the Bonds will be used to construct reduction furnaces, to extract the precious metals from the ores, which are known to be very rich, and for the legitimate expenses of the Company, and are held by the mortgage above-mentioned.

The full endorsement and faith in the security and profits accruing to the Bonds of the Company shown by shrewd business men and capitalists who have already invested largely in these Bonds, is a source of gratification to the projectors of the Company, and they feel warranted in assuring the public that no more secure and profitable investment has ever been offered.

The prospectus and full information of the
SPECIE BASIS MINING COMPANY
May be had on application to
W. R. ALLEN, Secretary,
Office No. 334 WALNUT Street,
2 2 stuth 3t Philadelphia, Pa.

ENDORSED BY SCIENCE,
AND PROVED BY EXPERIENCE

A BEVERAGE newly introduced into America, which has by its PLEASANT TASTE and its VALUE as a REMEDY acquired a GREAT REPUTATION IN EUROPE.
THE EXTRAORDINARY EFFICACY AND UNSURPASSED TASTE OF
HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT
BEVERAGE OF HEALTH,
CELEBRATED IN ALL COUNTRIES,
TAKEN AT ALL AGES,
IN SICKNESS OR IN HEALTH,
AND ALWAYS WITH BENEFIT.
I. SCIENCE has declared that
HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT
BEVERAGE OF HEALTH
IS THE BEST STRENGTHENING TONIC AND REMEDY;
and the institutions in Germany, France, and England have awarded it several gold and silver medals.
All classes of physicians, both ALLOPATHIC and HOMŒOPATHIC, have agreed in opinion as to the GREAT VALUE of this preparation, and the FIRST MEDICAL MEN OF THIS CITY RECOMMEND ALREADY IN THEIR PRACTICE daily this WONDERFUL TONIC, which is, in reality,
NO MEDICINE, BUT A PLEASANT REMEDY,
MORE STRENGTHENING, NOURISHING,
AND PLEASANT
than ale, porter, etc., and containing 50 per cent. less alcohol.
II. EXPERIENCE JUSTIFIES INDEED ITS CELEBRITY. The approval of thousands of sufferers who have been cured by the use of
HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT
BEVERAGE OF HEALTH
(known throughout Europe for the past fifteen years), the numerous letters of thanks received from the rulers and the people of Europe, as well as of the United States,
GUARANTEE ITS WONDERFUL EFFICACY.
It acts as an INVIGORATOR to the entire system, and is invaluable in all the Disorders of the Stomach, Catarrhs, Coughs, Hoarseness, Scrofula, Chlorosis, etc.
Price, $6 per dozen, with a discount to dealers.
Sold by all Druggists.
GENERAL AGENT, [2 2tuwstrp
WARD J. CAFFEE,
S. E. cor. FRONT and CHESNUT Sts.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.—$2 A pair, price of the same last season $3·25 a pair; also a large assortment of higher cost goods, at reduced prices.

WHITE TARLATAN.
Just received, a lot at 31 cents, a lot at 35, 38, 44, and finer at 90 cents, equal to any and superior to most in the market for the price.

HAMBURG EDGINGS.
Best quality, just received, an invoice of more than 4000 yards, ranging from 25 to 50 cents a yard, very choice indeed, together with a large lot of Insertings, Wider Edgings, and Flouncings.

MUSLIN EDGINGS.
Machine—Choice, neat patterns; a good substitute for needlework edgings, in 5-yard strips, for 25 cents the strip.

WHITE GOODS.
A full line of most of the different kinds of imported Muslins, always under regular prices, by the yard or piece.

BLACK DOTTED NET, FOR VEILS.
A superior Net, for $1 a yard, much better than usual for the price.

FRENCH MUSLIN.
For Dresses; invite especial attention to a superior quality for 60 cents, by the dress-pattern, at
WORNE'S Lace and Embroidery Store,
1t* No. 38 North EIGHTH Street.

TO THE LADIES.
EVENING PARTIES.
TARLATANS, CHOICE COLORS.
TARLATANS, CHOICE COLORS.
8-4 ILLUSIONS, only 80 cents per yard.
WARBURTON & SON'S,
No. 1004 CHESNUT ST.
1 10 1m4p

W.H. GROVE. SHOW CASES. 11TH 4TH ST.

RICHARD W. FAIRTHORNE,
DEALER IN
TEAS AND COFFEES,
No. 205 North NINTH St.,
ABOVE RACE, PHILADELPHIA,

Having commenced business as above, calls the attention of the public to his carefully selected and extensive STOCK OF GOODS of the very best qualities.

IN TEAS.
The choicest brands are now on hand, and the public can rely on purchasing these goods cheaper than elsewhere, having been purchased for cash, and picked from stocks in the Custom House Stores.

IN COFFEES.
The various tastes of consumers will be strictly studied, and being roasted on the dessicating principle, will be found to contain more of that aroma and piquant flavor, so much admired by connoisseurs, than in Coffees roasted by the old method, and will be sold from 15 to 20 cents lower than usual at other stores.

SPICES,
whole or ground, of the best quality only will be kept. All goods warranted pure.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and goods will be delivered in any part of the city or its vicinity, free of charge. 22

Medical Testimony in Favor of Upham's Fresh Meat Cure.

We copy the following medical testimony in favor of "Upham's Fresh Meat Cure" from the *Medical Register* of this city, edited by John H. Steck, M. D.:—

"The employment of raw meat as a curative agent in pulmonary diseases, as well as in many other disorders which humanity is heir to, seems to be meeting with extraordinary success in France, Germany, and Russia. The *Public Ledger* of this city, on several occasions within the past few months, has given considerable editorial space in detailing the particulars of Professor Trousseau's mode of preparing and administering raw meat in cases of pulmonary consumption and other specified complaints. The fact that a public journal, maintaining so high a position in popular estimation as the *Ledger* so deservedly occupies the great interest it has taken in presenting its myriads of readers with the facts as developed by the experiments of the distinguished medical savan of Paris, has very naturally created a sensation on this side the water upon the subject of the new and somewhat novel manner of treating diseases of a serious nature. Mr. S. C. Upham, No. 25 South Eighth street, well known in Philadelphia as one of our most enterprising and successful business men, immediately set about to prepare this new agent, as a proprietary remedy. He has succeeded admirably in combining the nutrient properties of raw meat in a concentrated form, with a vehicle that renders it exceedingly palatable to the taste—in this respect really improving upon the plan of Trousseaux. With that precaution characteristic of a conscientious man, Mr. Upham first submitted his preparation, before offering it for sale, to several parties whose condition seemed to call for this treatment, to test its virtues. These experiments having proved even more successful than he had reason to anticipate, he at once saw that he had a remedy of rare value, and lost no time in preparing it for general use. We have it in our power to give personal evidence of the value of Mr. Upham's 'Raw Meat Cure' in the case of a young friend of ours for whom it was prescribed. The immediate effect was an increased appetite, a gradual, steady gain in flesh, and a general improvement in health. These results are due to a single bottle. The demand for 'Upham's Raw Meat Cure,' as might be expected, is very large, and increasing every day."

Price $1 a bottle; six bottles for $5. Principal depot, No. 25 S. Eighth street. Sent by Express. Circulars sent free to any address.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional Local Items see Third Page.]

THE EIGHTH STREET BURIAL GROUND—FINAL MEETING OF THE OPPOSITIONISTS.—The opponents to the selling of the Lutheran Cemetery on Eighth street, above Race, held a final meeting last evening at the S. W. corner of Ninth and Spring Garden streets. The walking being very unpleasant, the attendance, especially that of the ladies, was not so numerous as at the previous meetings. The business before the meeting was principally of a financial character. It was stated that the final hearing before the Examiner was fixed for Tuesday next at 4 o'clock.

It is expected that the case will come up before the Common Pleas Court about the latter end of this month.

Able counsel having been retained, the case will be one of great interest, forming, as it will, an important precedent to similar questions define the status of parties in relation to the claim to the bodies of deceased relatives, and the spot occupied as their supposed final resting-place. Among the prominent citizens whose parents are to be disturbed, and who are thoroughly adverse to the sale, we find such names as F. Dreer, Esher, Barge, Tatem, Kessler, Gutekunst, Grambo, Skinner, Zealand, and scores of other familiar names whose ancestors were the very founders of the church.

The opposition would, doubtless, not be so decided were it not impossible in very many cases to find the exact spot occupied by the deceased, as some twenty years ago the ground was filled up some four feet, and by the misplacing, by earlier persons employed, of the headstones—besides a prevailing impression as to the general mismanagement of the Lutheran Church affairs, there being at this time an indebtedness of over $80,000 resting upon it. The misfortune appears to be the lack of ability in the corporation, formed for many years past of hard-working Germans but recently emigrated from Germany. These people are industrious and very economical, and are generally well-to-do, and in their ordinary capacity do very well, but are totally unfit to manage the affairs of an establishment in which over a quarter of a million of dollars are at stake. As an instance of the above, they have at this time some four schools (day) in operation, at considerable expense, each having but one teacher to an average of one hundred scholars. The exercises are religious recitations, spelling, reading, arithmetic, the latter by far beneath any of our primary schools—at a time, too, in the child's life, when the most thorough instruction should be imparted. This is but an instance of the peculiar manner they have of spending the revenue of the church. It is believed that a proper check to their selling their property will have a salutary effect upon the whole organization.

A MODEL ESTABLISHMENT.—Any gentleman of naturally good endowments in regard to form and figure can become, by the aid of Messrs. William H. Taylor & Co., "The glass of fashion and the mould of form—the observed of all observers." The well-known elegance of the "fits" obtained at this popular place is the subject of universal remark. Their place of business, No. 132 South Fourth street, has been in successful operation for a number of years past. Indeed, it would be a work of supererogation to speak in praise of their work, for it is so well known as not to need it. We advise all our friends to give them a call and see for themselves.

A CROSS ACTION.—A rather curious case came up before Alderman Williams yesterday afternoon. It appears that a German named Adolph Bletterdorf was arrested on a charge of assault and battery upon another German, named Leopold Nehl. The difficulty occurred on night before last at Nehl's house, No. 124 Peg street. Nehl works for Bletterdorf, and the latter boards at his house. He had not paid his board for six weeks, and Nehl asked him for the money, when, as Nehl alleges, Bletterdorf picked up a piece of iron, and threatened to strike him with it. The latter brings a cross action, charging the same action upon the plaintiff. Both were bound over to answer at Court.

RIVER NEWS.—The City Ice Boat came up yesterday, about noon, bringing up the Tonawanda, who now lies at her wharf. This morning she forced her way along the river front to Cramp's wharf, in Kensington, where, when our reporter left, she was getting up additional steam for a down-river trip. The wind is from the northeast, with rain, promising to continue for some days, so at least say the affectedly weather-wise. If so, there will be a heavy freshet, and much destruction of property. The river is still fast above Petty's Island.

THE ABOMINATIONS OF PHILADELPHIA.—Rev. T. De Witt Talmage is still continuing his course of sermons on "The Abominations of the City," and last Sabbath night said that next Sabbath (to-morrow) evening he would show how "Crosby Opera House Associations," and raffling at "Church Fairs" and "Gift Stores," have a tendency to fill the land with gamblers. Persons desiring to hear these discourses should go early in order to secure a seat.

THE OYSTER MARKET.—A visit to Spruce street wharf elicited the information that the supply was very limited, and not more than sufficient to supply the requirements of the day. The whole number on hand, of all kinds, was less than 200,000. The lots were Chincoteagues, on which $14 was readily obtained; Morris River coves, firm at $10; and Tangiers, varying from cullens at $5 to prime at $10. They all came by railroad, there being no other means of conveyance.

A MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE, WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THE MISSING PERSONS.—This morning a widow lady informed the police officers, with deep motherly sorrow, of the mysterious disappearance of an only son, about fourteen years of age, and whose earnings, with the little she was able to lay by, were the only means of her support. Enfeebled in health, her husband dead, and of seven children this son the only remaining one, it can be better imagined than described of the many tears shed while telling her pitiful story. Edward Kelly, the son, left his home in Gaffney alley, about 8 o'clock in the morning, last Friday, with another boy, Patrick Swalen, aged eighteen years, who lived in the same house, since which time their families know not their whereabouts. But these two youths are engaged in the business of looking out for their own interest at the expense of others. They came into possession of two watches on Tenth street, near Green, in a manner that excited suspicion. On being arrested, they said they had found them in the street. But this would not suffice, and they were arrested and committed for a further hearing. This was the cause of their disappearance. They were immediately sent to the lock-up.

STEALING TOBACCO.—Robert Fulton, aged about forty years, yesterday afternoon came into possession in an unlawful manner of a box of tobacco, which he was carrying on his shoulder up Arch street. After proceeding some distance up Arch street, he bargained with a driver to carry it to a store No. 503 Market street. Officer Armstrong being in the vicinity, and deeming it a suspicious circumstance that a man would have carried a box half a mile on his shoulder, and then desire a dray to carry it one or two squares, questioned the individual. Fulton prevaricated, and Officer Armstrong arrested him. It was ascertained that at No. 503 Market street there was no store having any knowledge of the occurrence. This morning the police ascertained that the box of tobacco, valued at $75, was the property of Lippincott & Colton, No. 121 N. Water street. Fulton was held for a hearing this morning before Alderman Hurley.

STORE ROBBERY.—The firm of Messrs. Heller & Co., button manufacturers, Nos. 1126 and 1128 Charlotte street, have for some time past been the victims of a series of petty depredations upon their stock. They have been missing packages of buttons from time to time, and resolving to ferret out the mystery, they got the son of Mr. Heller, a lad of 13 years of age, to conceal himself in the office, and watch for the guilty parties. Yesterday he concealed himself, and in a short time he saw a man named Fetch, a workman in the establishment, come in, and taking a package of buttons, put it in his pocket. Soon after another workman, named Miller, came in, and said to Fetch, "Give me my share." Fetch replied, "Wait a minute." They went out, and Mr. Heller sent the lad to Alderman Williams' office, and got out a warrant for their arrest, on a charge of larceny.

THE COLORED RACE ON A RAMPAGE.—Many arrests were made last night and yesterday by the officers, and a majority of the individuals arrested were of the colored race.

Albert Mandoff and Edward Fortner, aged respectively eleven and twelve years, both residing on Shippen street, were arrested by Lieutenant Goldy, for the larceny of two silver watches, one breastpin, and one set of gold earrings, the first at Fifth and Spruce, and the latter at Shaker's court. On the attempt being made to take them into custody, Mandoff, a pugilistic youth, fought with great energy, and a dogged determination to place the officer in an unenviable position. But Lieutenant Goldy immediately took the youngster by the collar and quickly marched him off to Alderman Beitler's, when both were committed for a further hearing.

FREAKS OF A SKY-ROCKET.—We learn from one of the officers that last night, during the firing off of rockets at the Thirty-first and Walnut Streets Skating Park, the stick of one of the longest, about 10 feet long and ¾ of an inch square, after describing an immeasurable circle in the air, came down, passed through the roof and ceiling of a house near Twenty-fourth and Pine streets, chipping a large piece from a bureau which it struck, and passing very near to a child playing on the floor. Whether it passed through the remaining stories, and then out of the cellar window and through the garden gate, has not been ascertained.

STEALING WASH-CLOTHES.—Yesterday afternoon a colored man, giving the name of Lewis Washington Jackson, was arrested on a charge of larceny. He was taken whilst bundling up some wash-clothes in the yard of No. 1323 Filbert street. Jackson claims to have come from South Carolina, and to have been brought up here during the war. He was committed, in default of $400 bail, to answer a charge of larceny. As Jackson turned to leave Alderman Jones' office, he turned around and said to the spectators, "Take a good look at me, and you will know me again." He then said, "I suppose I shall have to go to the Eleventh street wharf."

STEALING CHICKENS.—As Officer Meeks was going his round this morning, about half-past 1 o'clock, near Eighth and Reed, he espied John McGiddon making his way along in rather a suspicious manner, and carrying something in his hand. The officer came up to him, stopped him, and, after learning that the objects in McGiddon's hand were four chickens, with necks wrung and feathers on, he arrested him. This morning McGiddon was committed in default of $1000 bail, by Alderman Lutz. The chickens can be found at the First District Station House, where they await identification by the owner.

ROBBING A BARBER SHOP.—James Burroughs and Henry Shultz (colored) were arrested yesterday, and had a hearing before Alderman Jones, on a charge of robbing the barber shop of Nathaniel Lane, No. 1717 Market street. The robbery occurred on the night of the 30th of January, when the barber shop was opened by means of a false key, and the razors, brushes, etc., were taken. Burroughs was formerly employed by Lane. They were held in $600 bail to answer.

PETTY LARCENY.—About 7 o'clock this morning, as a man named Isaac Smith was passing the grocery store of Bickerman & Hoffman, at No. 1107 Market street, the sight of a couple of bags of flour proved too much for his honesty. He seized them and walked off. A boy attendant in the store saw the little transaction, and made a chase after Smith and captured him. He had a hearing before Alderman Jones, and was held in $600 bail to answer.

IN AN UNSAFE CONDITION.—The Board of Directors of the Eleventh School Section of this city, have passed a resolution calling attention to the dilapidated and unsafe condition of a building occupied as a school house, in Brook street, below Brown. The building is really dangerous, and the lives of the teachers and pupils are not safe whilst occupying it. The Board of Control has been notified to take action upon the case.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—William Ruigg, forty years old, while driving his dray along Fifth street, near Market, became angry at some respectful request to turn out in order that a more heavily laden wagon could go by, and drove speedily right along, jamming the wheels of his vehicle into those of the other, breaking and otherwise damaging them. Alderman Hurley held him to answer in $400 bail.

LARCENY.—John Simpson was arrested at No. 617 Fitzwater street, for a petty larceny. He was committed by Alderman Tittermary to answer.

David Drew, aged forty, being in the same predicament, was committed also by Alderman Allen.

SEIZURES.—Revenue Officers Ahern, Stagg, and Tittermary visited the Third District on Thursday, and seized about twenty places, rectifying establishments, illicit distilleries, etc. This district is notorious for practising frauds upon the Government.

ANOTHER WHISKY CASE—BEFORE U. S. COMMISSIONER SMITH.—A further hearing was had at 12 o'clock to-day in the case of James Burns, who is charged with carrying on the business of a rectifyer without having kept an account of the number of gallons purchased and received, and the number sold and delivered.

William F. Kneass sworn—Defendant's place is in Shippen street, below Ninth; his business is a rectifyer and wholesale dealer; his rectifying establishment is in the cellar; he has paid the special tax for rectifying; I visited the place on the 21st of January; I asked him for his books; his wife picked up what books were on the desk, and ran into the kitchen with them; he stated that he had no rectifying book; we found three barrels with the inspector's mark on them not being erased according to law; in the cellar we found four barrels with no brands on them; there was a still in the yard; I don't think it had been in operation for some time.

Defendant was held in $1000 bail for his appearance at Court. J. K. Valentine, Esq., for United States, J. P. O'Neil for defendant.

BEFORE ALDERMAN BEITLER.—At two o'clock to-day George Oberhozer was before the above Alderman upon the charge of stealing $275, the property of John Kuntsman. It appears that they went to Memphis, Tenn., for the purpose of setting up in the carpenter business. They put up at a hotel in that city. Mr. Kuntsman was taken sick, and Oberhozer departed with the money, some shirts, and carpenter tools. He arrived in this city the first part of this week, and was arrested on Thursday.

The owner of the property arrived in this city shortly after, ferreted him out, and was promised that he should receive all the goods back. Defendant had purchased a watch, a revolver, etc., which he promised to restore. He had only $75 in money left. Defendant was held in $1500 for a further hearing on Wednesday next.

LARCENY.—George Oberkozer was arrested this morning by Detective Taggert, upon the charge of larceny. He will have a hearing to day before Alderman Beitler.

NO BETTER INVESTMENT CAN BE FOUND THAN CLOTHING AT OUR PRESENT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, WHICH ARE LOWER THAN THEY POSSIBLY CAN BE NEXT WINTER.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. | BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

WANAMAKER & BROWN, POPULAR CLOTHING,
WANAMAKER & BROWN, POPULAR CLOTHING,
WANAMAKER & BROWN, POPULAR CLOTHING,
WANAMAKER & BROWN, POPULAR CLOTHING,
WANAMAKER & BROWN, POPULAR CLOTHING,
WANAMAKER & BROWN, POPULAR CLOTHING,
WANAMAKER & BROWN, POPULAR CLOTHING,
WANAMAKER & BROWN, POPULAR CLOTHING,
WANAMAKER & BROWN, POPULAR CLOTHING,
WANAMAKER & BROWN, POPULAR CLOTHING,
WANAMAKER & BROWN, POPULAR CLOTHING,
WANAMAKER & BROWN, POPULAR CLOTHING,
OAK HALL,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.
PRICES ALL VERY MUCH REDUCED.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE WITH PRINCE ALFRED.—

OSBORNE HOUSE, January 22.

Gentlemen:—Why don't you advertise in the New York *Herald*? Yours, ALFRED.
To Charles Stokes & Co., Clothiers, under the Continental.

HEADACHE, LANGUOR, and MELANCHOLY generally spring from a disordered stomach, costiveness, or a torpid liver. Each may readily be removed by Dr. D. Jayne's Sanative Pills, a few doses of which will be found to stimulate the liver and stomach to healthy action, removing all biliousness, and producing regular evacuations of the bowels. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

THE WORLD MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Our citizens will please notice the superior inducements of this Company, which should command their immediate attention. Its special features are many, and cannot fail to impress the people with the fact that similar inducements cannot be found with other companies. Mutual premiums are lower than those of a majority of the Life Insurance Companies in the United States. Non-participating premiums are lower than those charged by any company in the world. The dividends increase annually after two years, with the age of the policy. All losses are paid in thirty days after due notice. Its paid-up capital is $200,000. Mr. J. S. Frueauf is the General Agent for this State, located at Hollidaysburg, Blair county.

EXTRA QUALITY SILVER-PLATED WARE.—B. Scott, Jr., will sell, on Tuesday morning next, February 5, at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, a full and general assortment of first quality silver-plated ware, manufactured for city trade, and all from the counters of one of the largest Chesnut street houses.

CHRONIC DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—Thousands, returned soldiers and others, are suffering from these diseases, against which the usual remedies are useless; but for which DR. HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERIC SPECIFICS are a sure cure. They are harmless Medicated Sugar Pills, but are a sure thing for these diseases. Single boxes, 25 cents; six boxes for $1.25. Sent by mail to any address free. Send to
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

THE Woodstock (C. W.) *Sentinel* says:—"It is a generally admitted fact that the medicine manufactured by Messrs. Perry Davis & Son has been instrumental in alleviating much pain, and giving relief to millions of suffering humanity. The medical faculty almost everywhere recommend the Pain Killer, and its reputation is now established as the most beneficial family medicine now in use, and may be taken internally and externally to expel pain."

TO THE PUBLIC.—J. J. Turtle, 926 Chesnut street, Importer of Wines, Teas, Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, etc., will shortly open a large stock of goods. Previous to which is offered a choice assortment of genuine Havana Cigars, imported in the steamers "Hendrick Hudson" and "Stars and Stripes."

FOR THE LUNGS.—Delicate persons, or those predisposed to consumption, should try one of the "Respirators," to protect the lungs by excluding cold and damp air from inhalation. For sale at No. 115 S. Tenth street, below Chesnut, at Madeira's Ear Instrument Depot.

WINDOW SHADES, Curtains, Cornices, Bedding and Upholstery, at W. Henry Patten's West End Upholstery Establishment, No. 1408 Chesnut street. Work done during winter months, half price.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fider's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

FRESH PAPER SHELL ALMONDS, Filberts, English Walnuts, Raisins, etc., can be had at all times of George W. Jenkins, No. 1037 Spring Garden street.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 318 Chesnut street, are now ready to supply their choice and pure Confections, put up in neat boxes.
Also, a large assortment of Imported Boxes, Surprises, and Knick-knacks for Trees.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS should be cured, as they surely can be, by a few doses of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

A SURE remedy for Chills and Fever. Ayer's Ague Cure never fails.

WHO MAKES THE BEST AND CHEAPEST CLOTHING?
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
POPULAR CLOTHIERS,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets

LEE'S BAY STATE STEELS FOR FAMILY or butchers' use.—These Steels are cut by a peculiar process, which gives a keen and regular edge to them. They have established an excellent reputation. For sale at the Hardware Store of
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

PATENT ROPE COW-TIES ARE MADE adjustible, so that the noose will suit either a small or large animal, and do not chafe the neck like chains. For sale, with Cow and Hitching Chains, by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

SHIVER NO MORE, BUT PLACE A DOOR Spring upon the door. A variety of styles for sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

Latest and Most Important Discoveries in the Treatment of Chronic Diseases.

DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S
ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 1220 WALNUT ST.

During our investigations in the treatment of disease in its various forms by the agency of electricity, we have obtained very many valuable and startling facts, which, added to the previous though limited information, possessed by other and less fortunate operators, place us beyond all previous knowledge of this mysterious agent. During the course of our practice we have treated and cured, through the knowledge thus gained, many thousands, and by means of our new discoveries have established ourselves as the most successful Medical Electricians in this country or Europe, as the long list of references at our office can testify.

Electrical investigation has proved that the human body acts on the principle of the galvanic battery. The brain, mucous and serous membranes, the skin, tissues, and fluids constitute the negative and positive forces, and every action, whether mental or physical, is the result of these antagonistic forces. Digestion, respiration, circulation, secretion, and excretion are due solely to electrical influence. There is a polar action established throughout the nervous system which connects with every part of the body, establishing and preserving a proper balance of the electricalelement which constitutes health, and a disturbance of which causes disease. There are strictly but two conditions of disease—one of inflammation, or positive; the other weak, debilitated, negative—and as electricity contains these two conditions in the action of the positive and negative currents, all we have to do is to neutralize the disease and restore proper, healthy action.

Among the chronic diseases in which electricity has been, and is daily being by our agency, of the greatest utility, a cure being rapidly effected after the failure of all other means, are:—

1. Epilepsy, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lockjaw, etc.
2. Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides, or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.
3. Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic disease of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia, or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.
4. Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints, Impotence, and Seminal Weakness. *The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.*
5. Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors (those last named always cured without pain, or plasters in any form).
6. Uterus Complaints, involving a mal-position, as Prolapsus, Antroversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries.

For information desired upon other diseases, application may be made at the office.

Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department, and all delicacy will be used towards those who entrust themselves to her care. In female diseases, it is universally successful in her hands.

For the convenience of those desiring information, we give (by permission) a few names of persons among the best business men and others of this city, whom we have treated and cured:—

A. R. Stewart, Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa., cured of rheumatism of fifteen years' standing; Mrs. J. Y. Cumming, Kishicoquillas, Mifflin county, Pa., cancer of the stomach; John Kirkpatrick, New Castle county, Del., cured of a cancer in the breast in three weeks; Francis Gottwalls, No. 1546 Hamilton street, absorption of a tumor weighing eleven pounds; Jacob Vandergrift, Odessa, Del., severe case of diabetes; G. T. Boulden, firm of Boulden & Co., No. 38 South Water street, paralysis on the left side, cured in three weeks; E. McClain, No. 329 Juniper street, dyspepsia and nervous debility; Lieutenant Robert G. Wilson, V. R. C. dyspepsia cured in seven days; R. J. Robertson, Fox Lake, Wisconsin, bronchitis catarrh, dyspepsia, liver complaint, piles, and constipation, of five years' standing; S. A. Semple, Mount Holly, N.J., dyspepsia, scrofula, bronchitis, and catarrh, of five years' standing; John C. Carter, Commander United States Navy, Brooklyn; Charles H. Hammond, Western National Bank, Baltimore, dyspepsia and sick headache, of twenty-five years' standing, cured in three weeks; William Rowbotham, No. 1327 Front street, obstinate piles, cured in three applications; C. A. Byram, lumbago and dyspepsia, of ten years; N. B. Baldwin, late pastor of the Olivet Baptist Church, Philadelphia, nervous prostration after three applications; C. D. Cooper, Port Jervis, N. Y., severe case of catarrh; William Holtzworth, No. 257 Market street, ulcerated bowels, dyspepsia, orchites, etc., of seven years' standing; Hon. J. M. Butler, No. 730 S. Tenth street; J. W. Bradley, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Colonel T. W. Sweeney, Walnut street, below Eighth; George O. Evans, No. 1612 N. Fifteenth street; Mr. Pelouse, Chesnut and Third streets; Brigadier-General A. J. Pleasonton, No. 918 Spruce street; George Douglass, Fifth street, above Chesnut; M. C. Sadler, No. 639 Arch street; C. S. Emack, No. 433 Chesnut street; A. L. Whiteman, corner Third and Market streets; J. H. Andrews, No. 912 Pine street; M. Errickson, No. 1322 Pine street; Thomas Stinson, No. 1314 Front street; W. R. Smith, No. 1629 Hanover street; George L. Buzby, Nos. 931 and 933 Market street; Thomas Drake, Germantown; William Stevenson, Sixth and Market streets; C. Marshall, No. 519 S. Ninth street; Mr. Harris, No. 1406 Master street; Thomas Gregg, Vineland, N. J.; Brigadier-General A. Pleasonton, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. Camden, N. J.

Physicians or students desiring to have instructions in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of diseases, can apply at the office.

Consultation free. Descriptive pamphlet of cures effected, with numerous references, and including a treatise on the subject, can be had by application at the office.

All letters addressed to
Dr. S. W. BECKWITH,
No. 1220 WALNUT Street,
1 30wsm3m5p PHILADELPHIA.

PASTE! PASTE! PASTE!

THE UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY

Manufacture a PATENT PASTE which only needs to be known to be appreciated. It is always ready for use, is warranted not to ferment, and is sold cheap.
It is put up in barrels, half barrels, and boxes.

KEITH & PICKETT,
SOLE AGENTS,
1 26 tuths2m No. 134 South Wharves.

REMOVAL.

To accommodate our continually increasing business, we have taken the commodious room,
SECOND STORY, NEW LEDGER BUILDING,
S. W. Corner SIXTH and CHESNUT Sts.,
(Entrance on Sixth street),
Into which we have removed, where we shall be pleased to see our many patrons and friends.
J. M. BRADSTREET & SON.
J. B. BROOKE, Superintendent Philadelphia Office.
Philadelphia, February 2, 1867. 2 2 1m

INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING, STEAM PACKING, HOSE, ETC.
Engineers and dealers will find a full assortment of GOODYEAR'S PATENT VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING PACKING, HOSE, etc., at the Manufacturer's Headquarters.
GOODYEAR'S,
No. 308 CHESNUT Street,
South side.
N. B.—We have a new and cheap article of GARDEN and PAVEMENT HOSE very cheap, to which the attention of the public is called. 1 26 3m

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA.
Acknowledged *by all parties interested*, as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment *of Diseases in his specialty.* QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 2 2 3t

FOURTH EDITION

FROM EUROPE THIS P.M.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cables

Garibaldi's Advice to the Romans.

J. G. Bennett, Jr., Has an Inview with Napoleon.

An Earthquake at Sierra Leone.

Garibaldi Advises Peace.

LONDON, February 2—Noon.—Garibaldi discountenances any rising at Rome, and has written a note discouraging the scheme for the present.

Russia and the Poles.

LONDON, February 2—Noon.—Advices have been received here which state that the Government of Russia protests against the gathering of Poles in Galicia.

J. G. Bennett, Jr., Has an Interview with Napoleon.

PARIS, February 2—Noon.—James Gordon Bennett, Jr., has had a private interview with his Imperial Majesty Napoleon III.

Arrival out of the Persia.

QUEENSTOWN, February 2 — Noon. — The steamer Persia, from New York January 23, arrived at Queenstown early this morning.

Religious Liberty in France.

PARIS, February 1.—The Emperor Napoleon will soon issue a decree granting the perpetual right of social and religious meetings.

The New German Flag.

BERLIN, February 1.—The flag of the North German Confederation has been agreed upon. It will consist of the eagle, and black, white, and red stripes.

The South German States.

Prussia has declined to treat with the South German States, on account of the provisions of the treaty of Prague.

Earthquake in Africa.

LONDON, February 1—Evening.—Late advices received from Sierra Leone, West Coast of Africa, state that an earthquake had occurred there which was very destructive of human life and property.

Shipping Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, February 1—Evening.—The ship Monmouth, Captain Jones, which sailed from New Orleans on the 18th of November, for Liverpool, via Pensacola, was abandoned at sea. No date is given. Eight lives were lost. The remainder of the crew, twelve in number, were saved.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON, February 2—Noon.—Consols for money, 90⅞; Illinois Central, 50⅞; Erie Railroad, 39; United States Five-twenty bonds, 73.

LIVERPOOL, February 2—Noon.—The Cotton Market to-day opens dull and inactive. The quotations are inactive. The sales to day will not probably exceed 6000 bales.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, February 2.

Official Publication of Laws.

Special publication is made of the act to repeal the 13th section of the law of July 7, 1862, which section is as follows:—

"Be it further enacted, that the President is hereby authorized at any time hereafter, by proclamation to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing Rebellion in any State, or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare."

Official publication is also given to the act providing that from and after its passage there shall be no denial of the elective franchise in any of the territories of the United States, now or hereafter to be organized, to any citizens thereof, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and all acts or parts of acts, either of Congress or the legislative assemblies of said territories, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby declared null and void.

Each bill is signed by the officers of the House and the Senate, and the following note attached by the Department of State:—

"The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the House of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval."

The Collectorship of the Port of Philadelphia.

The name of Mr. Harbeson has not been sent to the Senate by the President for Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, nor is it likely to be. He was recommended for the place by the Secretary of the Treasury, but is not favored by the President.

The Compound Interest Notes.

It is claimed now in regard to the bill before the Senate Finance Committee, advocated by the bankers for funding the compound interest notes, that the Senate has not the power to originate a financial measure of that character, and that it must originate in the House.

Night Sessions of Congress.

The House will commence to hold night sessions on Monday night, for the rest of the session; and as the work of the Senate is behind that of the House, that body will also, doubtless, commence night sessions next week.

Bankrupt Bill.

Senator Poland will endeavor to call up the Bankrupt bill to-day, and get a special vote upon it.

Governor Hahn.

Governor Hahn, of Louisiana, is on the House floor to-day.

The Weather.

A warm rain has commenced falling here, and fear are entertained of a freshet that will carry off the Potomac bridges, as there is an unprecedented amount of snow and ice up the river.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, February 2.—The steamer Worcester, from Liverpool on the 3d ult., for Baltimore, arrived here last night, considerably damaged in the heavy gale of the 17th ult. She touched at Cork, and put into Bermuda short of coal. She sailed this morning.

The following vessels had arrived at the Bermudas leaking and with lost sails:—

The schooner Three Sisters, of New York, from Indianola, with an assorted cargo; the Amelia, with a cargo of salt for New York; the barque John Ross, from Pictou, Nova Scotia, with lumber; the brigantines George Gilchrist, from Mobile for Providence; R. S. Colton, and Henry Louis, from Port au Prince for New York, with a cargo of coffee. The latter vessel was blown off the coast, and she will have to discharge her cargo. A heavy sea struck her, breaking both of the legs of the mate, the other vessels arriving distressed.

From Boston.

BOSTON, February 2.—The Hon. Pliny Merrick, lately Judge of the Superior Court of this State, died in this city yesterday afternoon.

The steamship Africa arrived early this morning from Liverpool, via Halifax. Her mails will be despatched by the half-past 2 o'clock Bay Shore line, and be due in Philadelphia at noon to-morrow.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—The Chair laid before the Senate the President's response to a resolution of inquiry, whether any person rejected by the Senate has been continued in office after such rejection. Ordered to be printed and laid on the table.

Petitions were offered and referred. Among them one from the sugar refiners of the United States, stating that there are $35,000,000 invested in sugar refineries of the United States, and asking for protection in the pending Tariff bill.

Mr. Morrill (Me.) offered a resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to return the iron-clad Onondaga to the builder, George W. Heistand, on his refunding the amount advanced. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Wade (Ohio) called up a bill authorizing the Judges of the Territory of Idaho to appoint the time and places of holding Court in that Territory, and providing that the Legislature of the Territory shall meet triennially on the first Monday of December, and be elected triennially in August, which was debated and passed.

Mr. Conness (Cal.) called up the joint resolution authorizing ocean mail service three times per month between San Francisco, California, and Portland, Oregon, at a cost not exceeding $25,000 per annum, the contract to be given to the lowest bidder.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) called up his resolution calling for a copy of the letter on which Mr. Seward founded his inquiries of Mr. Motley, and to furnish the name of the writer.

House of Representatives.

On motion of Francis L. Thomas (Md.), the Secretary of the Treasury was requested to communicate a tabular statement of the amount of revenue paid into the Treasury of the United States from Baltimore city, and each of the several counties of Maryland, in 1864 and 1865, from all sources, except from duties on imposts.

On motion of Mr. Wilson (Iowa), leave was given to the Judiciary Committee to sit during the sessions of the House for the remainder of this session.

On motion of Mr. Grinnell, the Superintendent of Public Printing was directed to intersperse the illustrations of the Agricultural Report of 1865 in the edition furnished to Commissioners of Agriculture.

Mr. Hooper (Mass.) asked unanimous consent for a motion that, from and after Monday next the House take a recess daily, except Saturdays from half-past four till half-past seven.

Mr. Wentworth objected, unless it was agreed that no votes should be taken in the evening sessions.

Mr. Hooper said that the evening sessions were to be for business, and gave notice that he would, on Monday, move to suspend the rules for that purpose.

On motion of Mr Schenck, (Ohio), the reports of the military officers relating to the furnishing of arms to Indians by the Indian Agents, were referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The House then took up the unfinished business of yesterday, being the Senate bill to regulate the tenure of certain civil officers, the question being on reconsidering the vote whereby the House rejected yesterday the amendment offered by Mr. Williams, of Pennsylvania, striking out the exception made in the bill to the Cabinet officers.

The effect of the amendment is to make the removal of Cabinet officers subject to the advice and consent of the Senate, as with all other civil officers covered by the bill. The yeas and nays were taken; and resulted in yeas, 74; nays, 65.

So the vote rejecting the amendment was reconsidered.

The question then recurred on the amendment, and it was adopted, yeas, 82; nays, 63. So the exception of the Cabinet officers in the first section of the bill, from its operation, was struck out. The words in the second section, "Excepting those specially excepted in section 1 of this act," were then, on motion of Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, struck out.

The bill was then passed—yeas, 111; nays, 38.

On motion of Mr. Morrill, the Senate amendments to the Tariff bill were taken from the Speaker's table, referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

The House then took up the House bill passed over yesterday in the morning hour, for the extension of the patents of Thomas W. Harvey, for improvements in machinery for cutting screws and for dressing screw heads.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa), moved to lay the bill on the table, which was agreed to. Yeas 74, nays 62.

The committees were then called for reports of a private character.

The Western Union Telegraph Dividend.

NEW YORK, February 2.—The Western Union Telegraph Company is now paying its January dividend at the office of the company, No. 145 Broadway, instead of sending out checks to the stockholders, as has been done heretofore. Payment is made on their order or draft through banks or otherwise upon the Treasurer of the company. The change was made necessary in consequence of the loss and miscarriage of checks through the mails, and the frequent changes of residence without notice in a class of stockholders so large and so widely scattered.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, February 2.—The Stock Market opened pretty strong, but was lower after the call. Governments were strong, owing to the rise in gold. 5-20s of 1862, coupons, 107¾; do. of 1864, coupons, 106@106½; do. of 1865, coupons, 106¼@106½; 10-40s, coupons, 99⅞@101½; 7·30s, first series, 104⅝@104⅞; second series, 104⅞@104¾; third series, 104⅝@105¼; Virginia 6s, 59@61; Missouri 6s, 92@93; Ohio and Mississippi Central, 25¾; Canton, 44¼; Cumberland preferred, 34@38; Quicksilver, 40@41; New York Central, 99½; Erie, 58; Hudson River, 127@131; Reading, 104¼; Michigan Central, 107; Michigan Southern, 72; Illinois Central, 114; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 84½; Cleveland and Toledo, 120½@121½; Chicago and Rock Island, 96¼; Northwestern, 36¾; do. preferred, 66¾; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, 97¼; Gold, 136½; Exchange at 60 days, 108⅝; at sight, 109¾.

NEW YORK, February 2.—Cotton dull; sales at 33½c. Flour dull; market generally unchanged; sales of 4000 bbls. Wheat dull; market generally unchanged. Rye dull. Barley nominal. Corn dull; market unchanged. Oats steady; Western, 60@63c.; State, 67@69c. Beef quiet, and unchanged. Pork firmer; new mess, $20·62½; old, $19·37½. Lard quiet, at 11¾@13¾c. Whisky dull.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Feb. 2

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

SECOND BOARD.

$3000 U S 6's '81	107¾	100 sh Reading R		52·44
$1400 City 6's New	100	100	do	b5. 52·44
25 sh Penna R	56¼	5	do	52½
8 sh Mech Bk	31½	100	do	s60. 52¼
10 sh Leh N	54½	200	do	52½
100 sh Read R	s30. 52¼			

DIED.

BEATTY.—On Thursday morning, January 31, ROBERT C. BEATTY, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Bristol, Pa., on Monday, February 4, at 2 o'clock. **

CLEMSON.—In this city, this 2d day of February, MARTHA E., wife of John W. Clemson, and daughter of James and the late Sarah England, in the 26th year of her age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given. *

DRYSDALE.—On Wednesday, the 30th ultimo, JANETTA R., relict of the late William Drysdale.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1615 Race street, on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. **

HOFF.—On the 2d instant, her birthday, LOUISA BAINBRIDGE, only daughter of Commodore and Louisa B. Hoff, aged 8 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Monday at 12 o'clock, at the residence of her parents, No. 1819 De Lancey place. *

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
Next door to Post Office.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED! THE true remedy at last discovered! "Upham's Fresh Meat Cure" prepared from the formula of Professor Trousseau, of Paris cures Consumption, Lung Diseases, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Marasmus, General Debility, and all morbid conditions of the system dependent on deficiency of Vital Force. It is pleasant to the taste, and a single bottle will convince the most skeptical of its virtue as the great healing remedy of the age. $1 a bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold wholesale and retail by S. C. UPHAM, No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street, and principal Druggists. Sent by express. Circulars sent free. 1 31 thsm3m

PITCH PINE TIMBER.—120,000 FEET superior South Carolina Pitch Pine Timber. Large sticks on shipboard. For sale by
DALLETT & SON,
1 30 5p No. 129 South FRONT Street.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 21½

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF EXTRA QUALITY SILVER PLATED WARE.

From a first-class Chesnut street house, manufactured from best material, and expressly for retail trade.

On Tuesday Morning next,
February 5, at 10½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, comprising a full and general assortment.
Full particulars in Catalogue. 2 2 2t

OUR SATURDAY NIGHT SUPPER TABLE SERIES

NUMBER CV.

DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

MOST METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

January.

Monday, 28.—Visit of Indian Savages to Andy at the White House, to solicit Government pap for themselves and their papooses.

Tuesday, 29.—Cold snap—the Oyster Boats at Red Bank froze fast to the City Ice Boat, preventing the steamer from coming up to the city.

Wednesday, 30.—The President keeps an open house at Washington. It is the impression of the newspaper reporters that Andy *can* "keep a hotel."

Thursday, 31.—Meeting of City Councils. Councilman Smith apologizes for running away with the bill on the salt question. He said, with so much salt in the debates, they got to be quite dry.

February.

Friday, 1.—Important arrival—the arrival in our city of a General Thaw. There was a great deal of running in the streets on account of it—the sidewalks were full.

Saturday, 2.—SERIES COLUMN DAY. The Editor having been tendered a free pass to Laurel Hill Cemetery, his vault-ing ambition leads him to imitate Prince Alfred, and to respectfully decline the present.

THE TWO PRINCES.

Prince James—"Alfred, Pa says I may give you my boat."

Prince Alfred—"Oh, how nice it would be, but Ma says we don't advertise in the New York *Herald*."

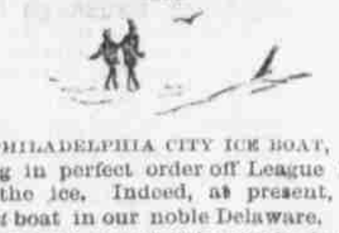
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT By the Ocean and Evening Telegraph!!

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE WITH PRINCE ALFRED!!!

The following correspondence between an eminent American and Queen Victoria's sailor son, Alfred, does more than anything else to show the good feeling and harmony that exists between the two Governments, and which, it is hoped, will continue to exist, at least until we get our money on the Alabama claims. This correspondence of the *dear* friends and correspondents (we can use no better term than "dear," when their words of friendship cost $5 a letter), is from our much respected Mayor, tendering to Prince Alfred, as a Captain in the Royal Navy, and an admirer of naval architecture, the —— however, we will not anticipate, as the books say. We call attention to the correspondence, which will explain itself:—

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
S. W. corner Fifth and Chesnut streets.

Your Royal Highness:—Noticing at Lord Lennox's dinner, given to the American yachtsmen, you were pleased to match your yacht, the Viking, to sail against my friend Mr. Bennett's yacht, Henrietta, for £100, I was impressed with the belief that you were an admirer of fast craft, and though I do not wish to interfere with giving you or Mr. Bennett a chance from backing out from the race, yet I am instructed by the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia to ask of you to accept, as a New Year's Gift, the



PHILADELPHIA CITY ICE BOAT,

now lying in perfect order off League Island, fast in the ice. Indeed, at present, she is the *fastest* boat in our noble Delaware.

I beg you will accept this stately iron-clad as a gift to an English Duke from an American Mayor. Captain Schellinger would have been instructed to hold her subject to your orders, had she not been already held fast enough by the ice at the Horseshoe. The unbounded hospitality with which we treated your elder brother when he was here, and the first-class notices I gave him in the *North American and United States Gazette*, of which I was then editor-in-chief, will always be remembered by me, and I sincerely hope you will not deprive me of doing something for yourself in the advertising line.

I have the honor to remain yours,
MORTON.

OTHBORNE, January 22.

My D-dear Morton:—I f-find it vewy difficult to expwess how gwatefully (as there is no Expwess Company on the Island—ha! ha!) I appweciate, as a fellah should, the kindly feelings which dictated your letter to my acthep-tance of the f-first class present named in your vewy k-kind epistle. Although I was pwevented by a d-domestic affliethion (viz., the loss of eye-glath) from paying my wespects to you thooner, I also appweciate the d-delicacy by presthenting your generous offer in an in-in-international chawacter. It ith this last considewation which has led me to hesitate in replying to your letter per-personally. It would be impothible for a fellah like me to acthept so White an Elephant. Ha! ha! I twust that neither you or your Select or Common Counthillors will get angwy, or wed in the face, which is worthi of all (every fellah hates to be wed in the face), at me, b-because I declined your vewy generouth offer. The Philadelphia Thity Ithe Boat ith a vessel that any ellah wuld be p-pwoud to pothess, and I twust she may long continue where she ith. I f-fail to weckomember what she cost; but I know she would be a costhly powsent, ha, ha! We must do our best to wival her, and I s-sincerely hope that bweaking ithe may be the only bweak-out there may be between the Bwitish thwone and your own fellahs.

It hath p-pleased your Honor to refer to yourthelf ath a former editor, and now a new Mayor. I s-should think that from your habit of being up at night ath an editor, the people would thay you thet on them like a *night-mayor*. Ha! ha!

P. S.—If ever I come to your country like my brother Albert did, I would exthpect you w-would give a fellah a first-clath notice in your paper, which ith a pwivate matter.

Yours, thintherely, ALFRED.

Correspondence from Chicago.

Dear Series Editor:—I, last week, as you know, attended the Crosby Opera House Art Association and Wheel of Fortune, and made the acquaintance of some of the first families. I mean those families who bought the first tickets. I may add, however, that none of the first families came out last; and the family of an agriculturist, whose wife does not wear a waterfall, and who had herotofore been reckoned among the last families, come out first, and has been made even greater than Mohammed, in that he had never been to an Opera House until an Opera House came to him.

I, in order to make sure of not getting the building, the owning of which, I learned, had ruined Mr. Crosby, bought my ticket late; indeed, I believe it was the last ticket bought. Nevertheless, I determined out here, in case I should draw it, to superintend the delivery of it to me in person.

When I arrived I found a regular bank panic, occasioned by the snow-banks refusing to break, although run upon by locomotives and other contrivances heavily; neither would they liquidate, on account of the continued spell of cold weather. Another feature surprised me; I am amazed at the immense snows (nose) on the Face of Nature.

The wheels that were to contain the numbers and the prizes were placed in the room on Saturday, consequently many of us had the advantage of practising drawing lucky numbers before the day of trial, had we been so minded; but our honor prevented any attempts of the kind.

When the drawing in the hall commenced, we all considered the large paintings, valued at thousands of dollars, as nothing, so long as that Mordecai of the Opera House lay hid away in the wheel. Even ticket 199,999, held by your Own Correspondent, and which was awarded the splendid

PORTRAIT OF BACON,

by a native Chicago artist, excited no envy. But after awhile ticket No. 58,600 came to light, and with it the Opera House.

This proved two things; that the lucky ticket was not among the "unsold," as Mr. Crosby might hope; and I had bought my ticket, 141,399, too late. When it was announced who had drawn the prize, the gentleman who won the Opera House walked up to the platform to receive it, as I believe he had very ill-conceived notions of what an Opera House was. After the "House" was disposed of the Committee pulled out the prizes by the handful, and threw them about with a lavish hand, reserving to Mr. Crosby, however, some choice paintings, under the plea of "unsold," which I believe he was, but which could not be said of many others.

For fear the sudden good fortune that had just befallen the gentleman from the country might work his ruin, as fortunes are said to do, I addressed him a tender note from my hotel, asking him what he intended doing with the Opera House, now he had it, and cautioning him against sharpers, who would try and get hold of his money. Also recommended him to buy my painting, "Portrait of Bacon," valued by the Committee at $5000. Next morning I received from him the following note:—

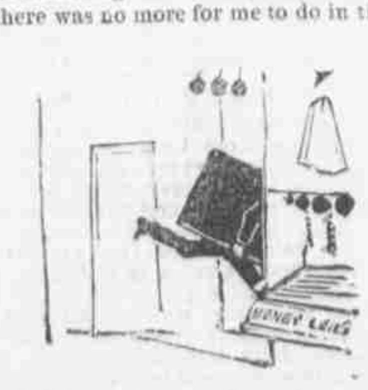
BULL'S HEAD.

Zur:—Me and the old woman and the children is goin to move to Chicago if we kin git rid of Sukey at an advantidge, as she is a good milker. i would put her agin eny cow in the country; and after that we don't know what weal do, unless i cood git a pardner to furnish sum capital to start a grocery bisness, and rent the up-stairs to the pork packers, as some fellers in our tavern said it wood be a bully place fur that bisiness, and they mite buy your pictur for a sign: but i don't want any picturs. i will not sell it till i hev tried the grocery bisiness, as me and the old woman and Adaline, that's my grown-up dorter, hev always had a hankerin after a store, and Adaline sez keep dry goods and trimmins. Yourn till death.

ABNER h. BEET.

N. B.—i'm no johnson man.

After receiving this letter, dear Editor, I felt that there was no more for me to do in this city, and



LEAVING MY PICTURE AT A FRIEND'S,

I determined to return home. I did not realize as much for my "Portrait of Bacon" as the Committee had led me to expect from their printed catalogue, so that, not to put to fine a point on it, I may say that I am disappointed.

YOUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady.

SONNETS AND SONNETEERS.

Leigh Hunt's Posthumous Work.*

Leigh Hunt's plea in behalf of "the species of poem called the sonnet" will be read with keen delight by the young poets, and with careful attention by scholars, and with curiosity by those who are neither scholastic nor poetical. Hunt contends that the sonnet, "while admitting of a greater and happier levity than those who think lightly of it imagine, is in reality connected with some of the most thoughtful, some of the most affecting, and some of the grandest events of the most exalted men." After this prelude it is not surprising to see him wax warm in the cause he espouses—the cause of a form of verse in which the imitators vastly outnumber the masters.

His expression of a hope that his disquisitions may "excite a disposition to the cultivation of the sonnet in all poetical quarters, particularly those of the country in which this book first makes its appearance"—that country being the United States—will, we fear, find but a feeble echo in the breasts of magazine conductors and newspaper editors, most of whom have dreadful recollections of bushels of chaff unredeemed by grains of palatable wheat. However, Hunt's counsel to sonneteers will be read, together with his praise of sonnet-making, and his timely hints may help to improve the general quality of the article. Let us hope so.

Thirteen rules are laid down for the guidance of the sonneteer. Briefly, they are as follows:—That a sonnet must be a legitimate production, in the Italian fashion, with but two rhymes to the octave and not more than three to the sestette; it must have but one leading idea; this idea must be clearly developed, with no forced rhymes nor superfluous words, nor yet a word too little or out of place; there must be no long words; the rhymes must be so varied as not to beat upon the same vowel; and its interest should be greatest at the close. With these concise directions we receive a final admonition:—"Go now, you who undertake to scorn the sonnet, and see if you had not better have made yourself a little more acquainted with what you scorned."

Scorn being clearly impossible after this biting rebuke of all scoffers, the reader is at once introduced to the graver discussions of the subject, and here begins the really valuable part of the work. So complete a history of the sonnet has never before been written, nor one which the most unpoetical reader will study with more interest. Beginning with the Adam of sonneteers—Friar Guittone, of Arezzo, "the first to give the sonnet its right workmanlike treatment and versification"—Hunt proceeds to sketch the tender and graceful efforts of Cino da Pistoia, Guido Cavalcanti, Dante, and Petrarca. He compares the two latter in a few terse phrases which mark their individual peculiarities very strongly:—

"The unquestionable superiority of Dante in the sonnet, as appears to me, was the very important one of grace over elegance; that is to say, of the inner spirit of the beautiful over the outer; of unstudied, as opposed to studied effect; of sentiment expressing itself wholly for its own sake, contrasted with sentiment selecting its words for the sake of the words also.

"Not that Petrarca had no grace. Far was he from any such nullity. He had a great deal of grace, but not so much in distinction from the critical sense of it; not such reliance upon it, apart from the aid to be given it by the accomplishment of style. Petrarca has frequent instances, not only of grace, but of passion; to say nothing of the most exalted mind. But he lived in an age of less trouble and more literature than Dante, was more prosperous and in favor, and was also of a nature less given to extremes; so that his poetry, like his life, was altogether of a more equable description; and hence a difference in it from Dante's, which, if it rendered it not so great, left it greatly beautiful, and, till society itself became stirred up and impassioned with new revolutions, more popular.

"Petrarca has been pronounced monotonous. His subject, no doubt, is monotonous; and it is easy to give a few glances at him and lay him aside under that impression. But how is it that the world has listened to him so long? Ladies, too, may be thought to know something of this matter; and they are all in his favor. Ladies of no great turn for monotony in love have expressly admired him for his variations on that theme; and sentimental ladies have found him as charming in the nineteenth century as he was in the fourteenth. Nor are the other sex, whose good-will he has not so bespoken, less fervid in their extolments. Throughout the whole series of Italian poets, not excepting his fault-finder Tassoni, his praises are constantly sounding; and two of the latest and manliest of them—Alfieri and Foscolo—worshipped the ground he trod on. A reign of five hundred years over the most poetical and musical of countries, with all Europe for its echo, is surely answer enough to a charge of monotony.

"It is to be acknowledged, however, that you must listen closely, and that the more you know of his language the more you will find it varied."

Tasso's sonnets, "lying as thick as stars in his firmament," are sharply criticised. While some of them are "splendid, other grand, many are faint enough, as if through sickness or misfortune," and the faults are those of exuberance and verbal trifling. Tasso "did nothing peculiar for the sonnet." But Marini was worse; he is the celebrated corrupter of Italian poetry, and he brought together in one stifling heap all the enormities committed by other poets, becoming "the greatest and most profuse master that ever appeared of all that is adulterate in false poetry." Exit Marini!

An amusing chapter is given to the comic sonnet of Italy, and it is noted as a curious circumstance "that the stately and solemn Milton should have been the first English writer" to introduce this style of composition to his countrymen—the example in point being his famous attack on the Presbyterians of the Long Parliament, beginning:—

"Because you have thrown off your Prelate Lord."

The comic chapter winds up with the following:—

"Crescimbeni, in the third book of 'Commentaries' on his 'History of Italian Poetry,' has given his readers a specimen of the sonnet which iterates but a single word. Every line of it terminates with the word 'Argo.' It is a solution of a riddle on the ship of the Argonauts; but is not worth repeating. That no form of sonnet, however, which has appeared, and which is of the least interest, even as a curiosity, may be wanting to these pages, I shall make bold, on the strength of the Anglo-American nature of the book, to finish the present portion of my theme with a sonnet of my own, written on the same plan, but on a subject which can be devoid of interest nowhere. I can speak thus of it with the less immodesty, inasmuch as the reader will see that it is a thing easy for anybody to write, the plan and the subject being once found:—

"ITERATING SONNET.

"*Written during the talk of War between England and the United States.*

"War between England and the United States!
Impossible? Pshaw! Stuff!—'United States!'
Why, they themselves are the United States:
London and Boston are United States:
New York and Liverpool United States:
Cotton and spinning very United States:
Progress and Liberty, United States:
Their names, fames, books, bloods, all United States.
But 'bloods are up' in the United States?
Well;—Would'st have 'low' bloods in the United States?
No: high bloods—high—in both United States:
So high that, seeing their United States,
They scorn to stoop from such United States
Solely to please poor *dis*-United States."

Dwelling upon the fact that the earliest English sonnets—those of Sir Thomas Wyatt—chiefly turned upon illegal attachments, Hunt regards this as a literary curiosity, and thereupon gossips pleasantly. In Shakespeare's sonnets, however, "the love is of so true a nature," and they so carefully conceal from view the object of the poet's passion, that "they conquer all objection." Spenser, says Hunt, uttered noble and sweet notes; Raleigh wrote one sonnet so excellent that it makes us wish he had written a thousand; Coleridge's sonnets give but glimpses of his genius. Of the living Hunt avoids speaking, indulging in only one exception in the case of Mrs. Browning—living when Hunt wrote; now both are dead.

This posthumous work of Leigh Hunt's—the essay which bears his name is really a volume in itself—has a permanent value, aside from its sharp characterizations of literary men. It is followed by a disquisition on American sonnets and sonneteers, written by the editor—a shorter but very comprehensive account of the writers of sonnets in this country. The earliest American sonneteer was David Humphreys, born in Connecticut in 1753, and the catalogue is continued down to the present day. There is an earnest expression of regret that Stoddard has not cultivated the sonnet to its utmost limits, and there is also a generous estimate of other living writers. Among the American sonneteers whose productions are quoted in the second volume are Allston, Bryant, Longfellow, Percival, Tuckerman, Boker, Lowell, Taylor, Aldrich, Hayne, Anne C. Lynch (Mrs. Botta), Mrs. Hale, and Mrs. Kinney.

The "Book of the Sonnet" is an essay, a cyclopedia, and a history; and, covering a field not before thoroughly explored, is peculiarly attractive.

---

*"The Book of the Sonnet." Edited by Leigh Hunt and S. Adams Lee. 2 volumes. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Have on hand a large and splendid assortment of
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY, and
SILVER-WARE,
Of all kinds and prices.

Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices.

BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. [5 15¼p

Diamonds and all Precious Stones bought for cash.

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVERWARE, and FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable fo
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 816

BOWMAN & LEONARD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
IN
Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,
No 704 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition

We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 26§

MUSICAL BOXES

Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—
"Home, Sweet Home
"The Last Rose of Summer.
"Auld Lang Syne.'
'Star Spangled Banner."
"My Old Kentucky Home," etc. etc.,
Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas.
Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers o Watches, etc.,
11 11smthSrp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

SILVER-WARE
FOR
BRIDAL PRESENTS.
G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,

Invite attention to their Choice Stock of SOLID SILVER-WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS and BRIDAL PRESENTS. [5 26§

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
8 1§ Solid Silver-Ware.

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ 13 S. EIGHTH ST., PHILADA.

SHIPPING.

FOR BOSTON—STEAMSHIP LINE DIRECT.
SAILING FROM EACH PORT EVERY FIVE DAYS.
FROM PINE STREET WHARF, PHILADELPHIA, AND LONG WHARF, BOSTON.

The line between Philadelphia and Boston is now composed of the
ROMAN (new) Captain Baker, 1488 tons.
SAXON, Captain Matthews, 1250 tons.
NORMAN, Captain Crowell, 1293 tons.

These substantial and well-appointed steamships will sail punctually as advertised, and freight will be received every day, a steamer being always on the berth to receive cargo.

Shippers are requested to send bills of lading with their goods.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to HENRY WINSOR & CO.,
† No. 332 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
VIA NICARAGUA, EVERY TWENTY DAYS.

From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren street, at noon, with passengers and freight, at very LOW RATES. Connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the fine steamships
MOSES TAYLOR, Captain Blethen, and
AMERICA, Captain Wakeman

For further information, apply to the North American Steamship Company.
WILLIAM H. WEBB, President,
No. 54 Exchange Place, N. Y.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
† No. 177 West street, corner Warren, N. Y.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River, punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The favorite side-wheel Steamships
SAN JACINTO, Loveland Commander,
SAN SALVADOR, Atkins Commander.

Through tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN,
† No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, N. Y.

STAR LINE FOR NEW ORLEANS.
—The New York Mail Steamship Company's fine Ocean Steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows—the
MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY,
HAVANA, on SATURDAY,
MISSOURI, on SATURDAY,
MERRIMACK on SATURDAY.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President,
† No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:—

December 31—NEW YORK, Capt. W. G. Farber, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. Caverly.

January 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. Gray, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. Lapidge.

January 21—RISING STAR, Capt. T. A. Harris, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. I. T. Watkins.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New Zealand.

Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer Colorado, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong-Kong on April 3, 1867.

One hundred pounds of baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal street, North River, New York.
† F. R. BABY, Agent.

EMPIRE STEAMSHIP LINE, FOR PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON.

Sailing from each port every Saturday, from second wharf above Vine street, Philadelphia, and Providence and Boston Railroad Wharf Providence, R. I.

The line is composed of the first-class Steamships
HUNTER, M. L. Rogers commander.
CHASE, J. A. Crossman commander.

These superior and well equipped steamships sail regularly as advertised. Freight will be received daily, a steamship being always on the berth to receive cargo.

Freight for Boston, Mass. and all intermediate points on the Boston and Providence or Worcester Railroads, will be received, and the goods delivered in less time and at lower rates than by any other route.

Bills of lading furnished at the office.

No bills of lading signed after the ship has sailed.

For further information, apply to
LATHBURY, WICKERSHAM & CO., Agents,
† No. 126 North Wharves.
Henry Cleaveland, Esq., Agent at Providence, R. I.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class Iron Steamships
LOUISIANA, Captain Harrington.
PENNSYLVANIA, Captain Lewis.
ERIN, Captain Cutting.
THE QUEEN, Captain Grogan.
DENMARK, Captain Thomson.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain or on the continent.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabin. Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown.... $100 $30.

Through passage to Paris, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, London, etc., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35 in currency can be obtained at No. 27 BROADWAY.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the Office of the Company, No. 57 BROADWAY. For steerage tickets, at the Passage Office of the Company, No. 21 BROADWAY, or No. 275 PEARL Street.
† F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, $90, $60, $30, currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60, and $30, gold.
ATALANTA, Captain Pinkham.
BELLONA, Captain Dixon.
CELLA, Captain Gleadell.
WILLIAM PENN, Captain Billings.

The accommodations for passengers on these ships are unsurpassed. Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage, apply to CHARLES A. WHITING, No. 26 BROADWAY. For freight, apply at No. 54 SOUTH Street.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
† No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY.
Or to THOS. R. SEARLE, 217 WALNUT St.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Regular Mail Steamers, sailing on the 22d of every month:—
NORTH AMERICA, Captain L. F. Timmerman.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinkelpaugh.
GUIDING STAR, Captain George B. Slocum.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
† No. 5 Bowling Green, New York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL, calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
The favorite passenger steamers of
THE ANCHOR LINE
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY FROM PIER 44 NORTH RIVER.

Rates of passage, payable in Currency—To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30. Prepaid certificates from these ports to New York, $35; Havre, Antwerp, etc., $100 and $37.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. FRANCIS MAC DONALD & CO., Agents,
† No. 6 Bowling Green, New York.

FOR BOSTON—VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

The Boston and Newport line, by the splendid and superior steamers NEWPORT, METROPOLIS, OLD COLONY, and EMPIRE STATE, of great strength and speed, constructed expressly for the navigation of Long Island Sound, running in connection with the Old Colony and Newport Railroad.

Leave Pier No. 28, North River, foot of Murray street.

The steamer NEWPORT, Captain Brown, leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.

The steamer OLD COLONY, Captain Simmons, leaves Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.

These steamers are fitted up with commodious staterooms, water tight compartments, and every arrangement for the security and comfort of passengers who are afforded by this route a night's rest on board and on arrival at Newport proceed per railroad again, reaching Boston early on the following morning.

A baggage master is attached to each steamer, who receives and tickets the baggage, and accompanies the same to its destination.

A steamer runs in connection with this line between Newport and Providence daily, Sundays excepted.

Freight to Boston is taken at the same rates as by any other regular line, and forwarded with the greatest expedition by an express train, which leaves Newport every morning (Sundays excepted), at 7 o'clock, for Boston and New Bedford, arriving at its destination about 11 A. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or at the Office, on Pier No. 28 North River. For state rooms and berths apply on board, or, if it is desirable to secure them in advance, apply to E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
† No. 72 BROADWAY, New York.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK, AND CITY POINT.—The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Captain Alexander..... Every Saturday. ALBEMARLE, Captain Bourne..... Every Wednesday.

At 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River, giving through bills of lading, etc., to all points on the Seaboard Railroad and its connection.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty street.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLIN
at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sail
semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
"CITY OF BOSTON"............Saturday, February
"KANGAROO"............Wednesday, February
"CITY OF PARIS"............Saturday, February
"CITY OF DUBLIN"............Wednesday, February
"CITY OF WASHINGTON"....Saturday, February
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noo
from Pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday:
Payable in Gold. Payable in Curren
First Cabin..............$90 Steerage......
To London ...... 95 To London ......
To Paris.......... 105 To Paris..........

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cab
$80; steerage, $30. Payable in United States curren

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, B
men, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, e
currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons se
ing for their friends.

For further information apply at the Compan
offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
8 7§ No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philad

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE
PASSAGE TO EUROPE by the only Am
can Line to England and France.—The New York
Havre Steamship Company's first class mail steamsh
ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refit
will leave Pier No. 37, North River, for Havre, call
at Falmouth, the following days, at noon precisely:
ARAGO.... H. A. GADSEN.... December 22, 1866,
And every 28 days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
First-class Main saloon............
Lower Saloon............
Second-class............

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for speci
valuables unless bills of lading, having the value
pressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New Yor
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Euro
LHERBETTE, KANE & Co., Agents, Paris.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANC
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC CO
PANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NE
YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels of this favorite route for
Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River.
PEREIRE, Duchesne.
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont.
EUROPE, Lemarie.
ST. LAURENT, Bocandi.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.
First Cabin, $160; Second Cabin, $100—including w

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.

Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnis
on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their bag
checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for
and $3 for second class.
† GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadw

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILAD
delphia Steam Propeller Company
spatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Ca
leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with
Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodat
terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1§ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenu

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNE
—The undersigned having leased the KE
SINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his frie
and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared w
increased facilities to accommodate those having ves
to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-c
penter and caulker, will give personal attention to
vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machin
having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterste
Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for
preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am
pared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
11§ DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel stree

COAL.

COAL! COAL! COA
J. A. WILSON'S
(Successor to W. L. Foulk,)
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
FAMILY COAL YAR
No. 1517 CALLOWHILL St., Phila

Attention is called to my HONEY BROOK LEH
and RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL, both superior
unsurpassed Coal.
Coal and Preparations best in the city 9 25 6

R. W. PATRICK & CO
NO. 304 N. BROAD ST.,
DEALERS IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COA
HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, A
RE-BROKEN STOVE,
Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT
SLATE. [8 25 smw

ROOFING.

ROOFINC

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT
STEEP, COVERED WITH GUT
PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated
LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, ma
them perfectly water-proof.

LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired
Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.

LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Li
Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slat

For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IR
ROOFS this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other
tection. It forms a perfectly impervious covering c
pletely resists the action of the weather, and co
tutes a thorough protection against leaks by ru
otherwise. Price only from one to two cents pe sq
foot.

TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done a
shortest notice.

Material constantly on hand and for sale by
MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.
RECKLESS & EVERETT,
12 21 6m No. 302 GREEN Stre

SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVER
WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH,
And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAI
making them perfectly water proof. LEAKY GRA
ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warra
for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with li
which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, Z
or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small
pense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per sq
foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per sq
foot all complete. Materials constantly on hand an
sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVA
ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART,
11 2 6m No. 230 North FOURTH Str

INDIA RUBBER GOOD
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
OF ALL KINDS,
FOR FAMILY, DRUGGISTS', STATIONERS', O
MANUFACTURERS' USE,
Can be obtained direct at the
MANUFACTORY AGENCY,
No. 708 CHESNUT Stree

Customers will find it to their advantage to d
here. 1 8 1m

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL
LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for
Deformity, etc etc. These Limbs are
transferred from life in form and fit;
are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes
yet invented. They are approved and
adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 1
1863; May 23, 1865; May 1, 1866. Address
KIMBALL & CO.,
No. 639 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.
Pamphlets free. 9 27 6m

THE NEWS-STAND, S. W. CORNE
SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, is open dai
until 9 P. M., for the sale of the leading Mornin
Evening, Weekly, Sunday, and Illustrated Newspape
of this city; together with the New York daili
weeklies, etc.]
7 2

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following are the Congressional proceed ngs of yesterday, continued from our Fourth Edition:—

WASHINGTON, February 1.

Senate.

Mr. WILSON withdrew his motion and the Bankrupt bill was taken up, the question being ipon the amendment of the Senate Judiciary ommittee to strike out from the list of exceptions to the operations of the bill the following words:—'And such other property not included n the foregoing exceptions as is exempted rom levy and sale upon execution by the laws f the State in which the bankrupt has his lomicile at the time of the commencement of he proceedings in bankruptcy, to an amount ot exceeding that allowed by such State exmption laws in force in the year 1864."

Mr. DOOLITTLE (Wis.) hoped this would not e stricken out, and expressed himself in favor f the bill.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Ill.) contended that as the exmption laws of the States differed materially, ne exempting $1000, another $300, another $100, nd so on, the bill with this paragraph in it ould not be a general bankrupt law, the only ne which Congress has a right to pass. The udiciary Committee were unanimously of this pinion, and he appealed to the lawyers of the enate whether it was not a correct one?

Mr. DOOLITTLE (Wis.) said the homestead was sacred trust fund, held apart for the family; nd while it might differ in amount in the different States, the rule was still the same everyhere.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Ill.) replied to Mr. Doolittle y supposing the State of Wisconsin to pass a aw exempting all the property of a debtor, and nquiring how the Bankrupt law could be enorced in that State in such an event with the aragraph referred to in it.

Mr. POLAND (Vt.) called Mr. Trumbull's atention to the fact that the exemptions in the aragraph were such only as were allowed nder the law in force in 1864.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Ill.) said that was merely a imitation of the amount.

The bill proposed to exempt under any fuure law not exceeding the exemption laws of 864.

Mr. WADE (Ohio) said his own opinions were ather in favor of a bankrupt law, but two ears ago the Ohio Legislature, by a nearly nanimous vote, instructed him and his colague to vote against the Bankrupt bill. He hould, therefore, feel compelled to vote against he bill.

Mr. HENDRICKS (Ind.) concurred in the views xpressed by Mr. Trumbull in the pending mendment. A bankrupt bill must be uniform n its operations, and it could not be uniform hile this provision was in it.

Mr. HOWARD (Mich.) opposed the amendment. o strike out this provision would be virtually annul the exemption laws of the States, hich Congress had no power to do. When the onstitution speaks of uniform bankruptcy, it to be understood as meaning that the laws of ongress on the subject shall be uniform, as far s Congress is concerned; that is, that it shall ot make one law for one State and another for nother State. He had no doubt about the conitutionality of this clause, and rather than see stricken out he should vote against the bill.

Mr. CONNESS (Cal.) was inclined to believe hat the question raised by Mr. Trumbull as to he uniformity of the bill with this provision n it, was not strictly pertinent. He did not elieve the uniformity required by the Constion related to the amount exempted under the tate laws, and he should be sorry to see the ause stricken out, as it would materially affect is State, where $5000 was exempted for a homeead. He believed the local Legislature of a tate was better able to judge of the proper mount to be exempted than Congress could be. s the bill came from the House he would vote r it. If this amendment were adopted, he hould feel compelled to vote against it.

Mr. GRIMES (Iowa) asked whether, if this bill ecame a law, it would be possible for a State to hange its exemption law by increasing or deeasing the amount? also, whether it would be ossible for a State coming into the Union after he passage of this law to pass an exemption aw?

Mr. POLAND (Vt.) expressed the opinion that would not be in the power of the States to hange their exemption.

Mr. JOHNSON (Md.) addressed the Senate briefly n the general subject of bankrupt laws, and xpressed the opinion that the provision now roposed to be stricken out did not destroy the niformity required by the Constitution.

After further discussion by Messrs. Grimes, tewart, Ramsey, McDougall, Davis and Wilon, the latter moved to amend, by substituting r the words proposed to be stricken out, the llowing:—"And a homestead not exceeding in alue $2000."

Mr. FESSENDEN asserted the right of Congress pass a bill with the provision in it similar to at now proposed to be stricken out. Without mething of the kind he would not vote for the ill.

Pending the consideration of the Bankrupt ill

Mr. FESSENDEN asked and obtained unaniious consent to call up the bill of the House, uthorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to eceive into the Treasury the residuary legacy of ames Smithson, upon the same terms as the riginal bequest, which was passed.

The Bankrupt bill was resumed, but without eaching a vote the Senate, at 4 P. M., went into xecutive session, and soon after adjourned.

House of Representatives.

The House, at half-past one o'clock, took up he Senate bill regulating the tenure of certain vil offices, the debate being, on the suggestion Mr. Hale, limited to half hour speeches.

Mr. FINCK (Ohio) opposed the bill, as an enoachment on the constitutional rights of the xecutive branch of the Government.

Mr. WILLIAMS (Pa.) sustained the bill, sugesting, however, some amendments to it, by he transferring to it of certain provisions conined in the bill on the same subject reported y him from the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE (Vt.) advocated the Senate ill, and opposed any amendment of it in the ouse, because that would, in the present contion of the business, prevent its becoming a w this session.

Mr. DONNELLY (Minn.) spoke in support of e bill, and offered an amendment to the third ection, providing that no vacancy shall be eld to have happened during the recess of the enate, if the incumbent of the office was in the xercise of its duties on the day that Congress onvened; and that in such case the person olding the office shall continue to hold it until is successor is confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. HISE (Ky.) made an argument against the ill, on the ground of its unconstitutionality.

M. STEVENS (Pa.) spoke in favor of the propotion, which he had offered some time since, to eclare all persons nominated to and rejected y the Senate incapable of holding any public ffice for one year, and he offered an amendent to that effect.

Mr. BAKER (Ill.) supported the bill as making ne of the most needed and important reforms n the Government.

The House, at half-past three o'clock, called he previous question, and Mr. HALE, who had harge of the bill, made the closing argument n its support. He advocated the bill as a proper neasure of permanent legislation, and not nerely as applicable to the present state of arties. There was nothing in it, he argued, erogating from the proper and desirable exerise of Executive power. All the power of susension, all the power of getting rid of unorthy officers, would remain under it where it ow was. The change that it made was that hat suspension could not ripen into removal ithout the approval of the Senate.

He opposed the amendments offered to the ill, because if the bill were amended at all it ould delay the final passage of the bill so that here would not be time to pass it again over an Executive veto, which might certainly be anicipated for it. He was particularly opposed to he proposition of Mr. Williams, which would make the bill apply to Cabinet officers. He appealed to the House not to adopt any amendment which would have the effect of sending the bill back to the Senate, and probably of defeating its passage this session, and to pass the bill as it came from the Senate.

Debate being closed the House proceeded to vote on the bill and amendments.

The first amendment was that offered by Mr. Williams to strike from the first section the words "Excepting the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy, and of the Interior, the Postmaster-General and the Attorney-General."

The question was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted in yeas, 76, nays 77—so the amendment was rejected, all the Democrats voting in the negative.

When the result was ready to be announced, it was a tie vote, and there was considerable anxiety manifested as to how the Speaker would give his casting vote. The necessity for that was obviated, however, by Mr. Alley, of Massachusetts, changing his vote from aye to no, leaving the result as above indicated.

Mr. HALE (N. Y.) moved to reconsider the vote rejecting the amendment, and to lay the motion on the table. The yeas and nays being demanded, he withdrew the motion, not caring to run the risk of another vote.

The other amendments offered by Messrs. Williams, Donnelly and Stevens were severally rejected, the latter by a vote of 37 yeas to 118 nays.

Mr. FARQUAHAR (Ind.) moved to reconsider the vote rejecting Mr. William's amendment, as to Cabinet officers.

Mr. HALE moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Negatived; 67 to 74.

Before proceeding further with the matter a movement was made for an adjournment.

Mr. WILSON (Iowa) gave notice that he would, next Monday, report back from the Judiciary Committee the House bill to declare valid and conclusive certain proclamations of the President, and acts done in pursuance thereof, or of his orders in the suppression of the Rebellion.

Mr. STOKES (Tenn.), on leave, introduced a joint resolution to pay to Captain Daniel C. Trewitt, of Tennessee, for four months' service in the army. Read three times and passed.

On motion of Mr. KETCHAM (N. Y.), the Committee on Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the propriety of removing the internal revenue tax from straw wrapping paper, and placing that article on the free list.

Mr. HOGAN (Mo.) introduced a bill to enlarge the United States Arsenal at St. Louis. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The Speaker presented communications from the President as follows:—

Transmitting the report of the Secretary of War with information asked for by the House resolution of January 25th, respecting the execution of the act of July 25th, 1866, providing for the appointment of a commission to examine and report certain claims of the State of Iowa. Laid on the table.

Transmitting the report of the Secretary of State in answer to the resolutions of December 4th and 18th, asking information on the present condition of affairs in Mexico, and on the subject of the evacuation of Mexico by the French troops. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Transmitting reports from the heads of the several Executive Departments, with information in regard to appointments to office, called for by the House resolution of December 6th. Referred to the Select Committee on Civil Service.

Mr. GRISWOLD (N.Y.) presented remonstrances from ten banks in the city of Troy against changes in the National Banking law.

Mr. MOORHEAD (Pa.) presented similar remonstrances from James McAuley, Esq., and thirteen other Presidents of National Banks at Pittsburg, Pa.

Mr. VAN HORN (N. Y.) presented petitions of the soldiers of the war of 1812 and others, asking aid for such soldiers from Congress.

The House, at five o'clock, adjourned.

MEXICO.

More about Ortega's Reported Arrest—Roads to the Interior Open and Safe—Indian Depredations—Trouble Between the Civil and Military Authorities of Brownsville, Etc.

MATAMORAS, January 28.—The Monterey *Peneadico Official* of the 19th inst. publishes report of the arrest of General Ortega, in Zacatecas, and his being placed at the disposition of the supreme Government of Mexico.

The same news has reached General Berriozabal, commanding here, through official channels. The *Defensa de la Reforma*, of Zacatecas, of the 10th instant, has the news, but gives none of the details. The communication of General Auza, who made the arrest, to the Juarez Minister of State, and the latter's reply, are also published. As stated, Ortega and General Patoni were turned over to Colonel Pedro Barrioz to be delivered up to Juarez.

On the other had, a confidential servant of Ortega arrived in Matamoras by the same stage which brought news of the arrest, bringing information to Ortega's friends here and to the members of his staff in Brownsville. He was with Ortega when he entered Zacatecas, and great commotion ensued. The General was at first arrested, but subsequently the garrison arose and pronounced in his favor. The servant says he was called at midnight, furnished with money by Ortega, and directed to proceed to Saltillo, Monterey, and Matamoras, and inform the General's friends of his complete success.

Colonel Pedro Barrios is known to be a strong adherent of Ortega; this, with the entire absence of details, has caused a great suspicion as to the truth of the story. The friends of Ortega are confident, and profess to believe that the Juarists have published the first part of the story and omitted the last and most important.

News from Tampico is up to the 12th. Matters are quiet. A regular system of taxation has been established there. General Gomez is still in command.

Canales is at Victoria. He has reported to Gomez, and will obey that chieftain's orders. His force is very small.

The roads are open, and travellers and merchandise are safe.

The Liberal forces are constantly concentrating and moving towards the interior. Their success is uninterrupted.

General Escobedo is in San Luis. It is thought he will be made second in command to Diaz in the reorganization of the Mexican army.

Juarez has left Durango, and at last accounts was moving towards San Luis via Zacatecas.

Local papers in Brownsville announce a pronunciamento by Cortinas, and an anticipated attack on this city; but there is no truth in it. He is at Reynoza, up the river, and claims to have orders to move northward and drive off the Indians who are depredating there.

The Indians recently appeared at Laredo, on the American side, killed one man, and drove off a large number of horses.

The recent killing of two citizens by a negro patrol has created much feeling in Brownsville. An investigation followed, in which negroes testified. Though the investigation established great culpability on the part of the soldiers, nothing has been done to them. The civil authorities attempted to arrest Lieutenant Faulkner, of the 19th United States Colored Infantry, charged with aiding and abetting in the death of the men, but General Reynolds, commanding the sub-district, would not permit it. The authorities abandoned any further attempt to vindicate the law.

The Street Toy-Sellers of London.

ONE PHASE OF LIFE IN ENGLAND.

Under the title of "Picking up a Living," Mr. James Greenwood, the "Amateur Casual," writes to the London *Star* the following account of a scene in the English capital:—

"The manufacture of toys has in modern times become an important branch of trade. Whole districts in Germany and Switzerland are employed in the production of Noah's arks and dolls' 'tea-things,' and such like goods, and, according to the last 'Post Office Directory' returns, goodness knows how many persons are returned as dolls' 'eye' and 'wig' makers. But these are toys unknown in Leather lane. It is a market-place for struggling poverty, and its toys are expressly contrived to suit the taste and means of the population. Miss Spangledillo, with her wonderful trimmings and laces, and a marvellous mechanical contrivance in the region of her stomach that causes her to emit unearthly sounds when pressed to do so, may be all very well for the West End market, but the 'industerus washer'oman,' as the seller persists in calling her, better suits Leather lane, because the contemplation of that ingenious toy, besides amusing, teaches a practical lesson against idleness. It is made out of splint-wood, and the limbs of the 'washerwoman' are jointed with tags of strings, and her arms are made to appear as though immersed in a tub; and when a bobbin at the back is agitated, she at once commences to wash in the most energetic manner. This, it may be assumed, is for the little girls of Leather lane, since for little boys there is a companion toy known as 'the hard-working cobbler,' contrived on the same principles, and depicting an operative of the cordwaining persuasion straining till he squints in a very horrible manner as he stretches out his arms over sewing a shoe-sole.

"The hard-working cobbler and the washerwoman may be bought at the low price of a halfpenny each, and there are eight joints in each figure, which are painted in various colors. 'I make 'em myself—leastways, me and my old woman do,' the cobbler-man informed me, with a rueful face, because of the slackness of trade, and without desisting from jerking the string attached to the figure in his hand. 'Sometimes she sells and I makes, and sometimes I sells and she makes.' 'How many can you make in a day?' 'What, sticking hard at it? why, I'll warrant to make five dozen; and out of that you may safely set the wood down at sixpence.' 'Which leaves two shillings for your day's work!' 'When they're sold it do,' replied he, jerking the poor washerwoman spitefully, and compelling her to duck down her head in an agonized manner. 'They won't go off to-night; me and my old woman sat up all last night making, wanting a shilling extry, it being Christmas time, and she's out selling, too. If she ain't got no better luck than I have, there'll be no fear of our plum-pudden biling over and putting the fire out.' A sorry manner of picking up a living this, my friends!

"But here, alas! is a sorrier. 'Dolls' houses a farden each! only a farden! with a regler winder and a door what'll open and shut.' This time an old woman, with as many dolls' houses as made a heap, as they stood before her, at least three feet long and as high as her waist. The houses were built of pasteboard and brushed over with some sort of gum, and then sprinkled with red sand, which gave them quite a pretty appearance; and besides this, each had two chimney-pots, and a window, and a street-door, with a knocker and a knob painted on it, and yet they were only a farthing each. I inquired how many her stock numbered, and she told me that she had fifty when she came out at dinner-time (it was now about seven in the evening), and she supposed she had about thirty-six left. 'So that when you have sold out you will have taken a shilling and a halfpenny in all?' 'When I've sold out, yes.' 'And what does the material cost you?' 'Nothing; my gals go round to the paper warehouses of mornings at sweeping-time, and haves the old cardboard give 'em. Leastways, there's the gum and the sand to buy; but that ain't much.' 'But who makes them while you are out selling?' 'My gals and the old man; he can't do much a-laying on his back, eat up with rheumatics, but he generally puts in the windows.' 'But do you mean to say that what you can earn out of dolls' houses is all you have to support the family?' 'Oh, no, sir: thank God, it's not so bad as that. I've got a boy, sir, as good a chap as here and there one, and he brings home his six shillings as regular as clock work. So you see, sir, we makes a do of it somehow, and thank God it's no worse.'

"The dolls' house woman provided me with so much to think about, that all the way home I had no eyes for any other unfortunate engaged in picking up a living."

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES.
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24 wm§ No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14§

SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS and Slate Work Generally, made to order.

J. B KIMES & CO.,
912 Nos. 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, Etc —VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
8 4 6m VANKIRK & CO.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2-22§ Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T BAILEY JAMES CASCADEN.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 1 24§

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
3 6§ No 103 JONES Alley.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street,
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 3 8§

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
NO. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. 2 28] ELIJAH G CATTELL.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette
8 10§ GOLDSMITHS' HALL, LIBRARY Street

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF ANN NORTH, DECEASED.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims, to present them to

FREDERICK WILHELM, Executor,
No. 525 N. SIXTH Street;
Or to the Attorney, ROBERT D. COXE,
No. 528 WALNUT Street.
Philadelphia, January 18, 1867. 1 19s6t

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JAMES H. CLOSSON, Deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of MARY CLOSSON, Executrix of the last will and testament of JAMES H. CLOSSON, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, February 12, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 142½ S. FOURTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
JOSHUA SPERING,
1 29 tuths5t* Auditor.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
1 20] CORNER OF RACE.

RAILROAD LINES.

ANNAMESSIC ROUTE!
THE SHORTEST LINE TO ALL POINTS
SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
PASSENGERS FOR

Norfolk,
Weldon,
Raleigh,
Newbern,
Charlotte,
Wilmington,
Columbia,
Charleston,
Kingsville,
Savannah,
Augusta,
Atlanta,
Macon,
West Point,
Montgomery
Mobile,
and
NEW ORLEANS,

TO AVOID DELAY (THE POTOMAC BEING CLOSED BY ICE) SHOULD BUY TICKETS BY THE NEW AND SHORT ANNAMESSIC ROUTE
Trains leave Depot,
PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD,
BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue,
DAILY (Saturday excepted), at 11 P. M.,
Arriving in Norfolk at 1 P. M. the following day,
FIVE HOURS SOONER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE, and making close connections for all points
SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST!

For Tickets and all other information, apply at the office of the Company, No 828 CHESNUT Street, or at the Ticket Office of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, No. 828 CHESNUT Street.
S. P. WILTBANK,
1 2 tf GENERAL AGENT.

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

ALL RAIL ROUTE TO THE SOUTH,
Via Orange and Alexandria Railroad and its Connections.

The undersigned would respectfully ask the attention of shippers to the ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE between Philadelphia and the South.

Merchants and others desirous of avoiding frequent changes and water transportation, will please mark their freight via O. & A. R. R.—Rail, and send to depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad BROAD and PRIME Streets.

Cars run through from Philadelphia to Lynchburg without breaking bulk.

Dray receipts furnished, and Bills of Lading signed at the through freight office of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, No. 105 South FIFTH Street below Chesnut.

Rates guaranteed as low at all times as by other
JAMES C. WILSON,
Agent Orange and Alexandria Railroad,
12 27 rptf No. 105 South FIFTH Street.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and all points in the Lehigh and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after TUESDAY, January 1, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 12·55 P. M., for Easton and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 9 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Hartsville, by this train, take the Stage at Old York road.

At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 2·35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take Stage at Doylestown for New Hope.

At 3·45 P. M.—Evening Express for Bethlehem and principal stations on the North Pennsylvania Railroad making close connection at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley train for Easton, reaching there at 6·45 P. M. Passengers for Plainfield Somerville, and other points on New Jersey Central Railroad, take New Jersey Central train at Easton, which arrives in New York at 10·45 P. M. Passengers for Sumneytown take Stage at North Wales, and for Nazareth at Bethlehem, and for Greenville at Quakertown.

At 4·20 P. M.—Accommodation, for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5·20 P. M.—Through accommodation, for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening Train for Allentown, Mauch Chunk, etc.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation, for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9·15 A. M., 2·30 and 8·40 P. M.

2·30 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6·15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 5·15, and 7·05 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 11·50 A. M., and 3·05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·35 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth streets passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.
ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Hillman's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot
Office, No. 113 South THIRD Street. 1 1§

NEW AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO THE OIL REGIONS.
WARREN AND FRANKLIN RAILWAY.
1866. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1867.

From Thursday, November 22, 1866, trains leave Irvineton (at the junction of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 320 miles from Philadelphia).

GOING SOUTH TO OIL CITY.

6·55 A. M. Mail Train arrives at Tidioute at 7·35 A. M.; Oleopolis at 9·10 A. M.; and Oil City at 4·50 A. M.

1·50 P. M. Express Train arrives at Tidioute at 2·40 P. M.; Oleopolis at 4·15 P. M.; and Oil City at 4·50 P. M.

GOING NORTH TO IRVINETON.

Trains leave Oil City as follows:—

9·10 A. M. Express Train arrives at Oleopolis at 9·50 A. M.; at Tidioute at 11·50 A. M.; and at Irvineton at 12 noon, making close connection with P. and E. Railroad trains for Philadelphia and all points, both East and West. Passengers for Philadelphia by this train arrive there at 7 A. M.

1·20 P. M. Mail Train arrives at Oleopolis at 1·55 P. M.; Tidioute at 3·35 P. M.; and at Irvineton at 4·15 P. M., making close connection for the West. Philadelphia passengers by this train remain at Irvineton until 8·11 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 1·20 P. M.

All trains going South leave Irvineton after arrival of trains on Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, connect at Oleopolis for Pit-hole City, and at Oil City with Atlantic and Great Western Railway trains for Reno, Franklin, and Meadville, and with trains of Farmers' Railway for Rouseville, Humboldt, Plumer, Rynd, Tarr and Story Farms, Petroleum Centre, etc.

All trains going North leave Oil City and Oleopolis after arrival of trains from above points.

By this route passengers can leave Philadelphia at noon, arrive at Irvineton at 6·30 A. M., having 15 minutes for breakfast, and arrive at Oil City at 9·45 A. M. Time through only 22 hours. Or passengers can leave Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. arrive at Irvineton at 4·23 P. M. next day, remain over night, and take the 6·54 A. M. train South.

At Irvineton passengers will find four comfortable hotels, and first-class dining saloon in the depot.

Be sure to obtain through tickets and baggage checks at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia, via Warren and Franklin Railway, the great short route to the Oil Region

ISAAC BLAKSLEE, Superintendent.
BEVERLEY R. KEIM, General Freight and Ticket Agent †

GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 630 MARKET Street, Philadelphia, November 19, 1866.—The Globe Express Company will this day open its first line between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington for

HEAVY FREIGHT AND PACKAGES.

They will call for and deliver promptly at the following rates:—

For heavy freights to and from New York, 40c. per 100 lbs.; Baltimore, 50c. per 100 lbs.; Washington, 80c. per 100 lbs.; Georgetown, 90c. per 100 lbs.; Alexandria, $1·20 per 100 lbs.

Packages and valuables will be taken at as reasonable rates as by any other responsible Company.

The Company is arranging to rapidly open its offices at all important points through the South and Southwest, as a full Express.

This Company are prepared to pay promptly for any loss or damage that may occur.

Orders may be left at the above Office.
S. W. WILSON, Superintendent,
STUART GWYNN,
Of New York, President.
E. C. PECHIN,
Of Philadelphia, Treasurer.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines, or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.
JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE.
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS,
October 8, 1866,

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·35 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7·00 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11·53 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M. and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M. 1§

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
1 1§ No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

1867.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie, and is the most direct route to the great Oil Regions of Pennsylvania. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1·20 P. M.; Elmira Mail, 5·40 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.; Elmira Mail, 8·00 A. M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 10·00 A. M.
Leave New York at 5·00 P. M., arrive at Erie 7·15 P. M.
Leave Erie at 5·30 P. M., arrive at New York 4·40 P. M.
Leave Erie at 10·25 A. M., arrive at New York 10·10 A. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWYNNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
1 1§ A. L. TYLER, General Sup., Erie.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 A. M. Mail, 3·30 P. M., Passenger.
For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3·30 and 6 P. M.
For Cape May, at 3·30 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE
Woodbury at 7·15 and 8·40 A. M., and 4·54 P. M.
Bridgeton at 7·05 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. Freight, 6·30 P. M.
Salem at 6·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M. Freight, 5·45 P. M.
Millville at 6·55 A. M. and 3·08 P. M. Freight, 6·10 P. M.
Cape May at 11·45 A. M., Passenger and Freight.

Freight will be received at First Covered Wharf above Walnut street, from 9·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 7·00 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
1 1§ WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROADS.—From Ferry foot of VINE Street, Philadelphia.

6 P. M.—Freight for New York, and points North or East.

11 A. M.—Way Freight.

Goods delivered at Company's Depot, No. 320 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia, by 5 P. M., will be forwarded by this line, and arrive in New York at 5 o'clock next morning.

Freight received at Pier No. 32 North River, N. Y., by 4·30 P. M., will be ready for delivery in Philadelphia early the following morning.

FARE TO NEW YORK, TWO DOLLARS.

Ticket Office, Vine Street Ferry.

For further information, apply to Company's Agents, R. H. CHIPMAN, Freight Office and Depot, No. 320 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia.

J. B. HURT, Pier No. 32 North River, foot of DUANE Street, New York.

Or at General Freight and Passenger Office, Philadelphia, No. 411 CHESNUT Street.

WILLIAM N. CLAYTON,
Superintendent, Red Bank, N. J.
CHARLES C. HASTY,
General Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.
T. BRENT SWEARINGEN,
General Agent, Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, December 24, 1866, Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8·20 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad line (Saturdays excepted), stopping at Middletown, Smyrna, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,
Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12·30, 4·00, 6, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6 P. M. train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington at 7·15 and 8·30 A. M., 3 and 6·30 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail, 9·35 A. M., Express. 1·10 P. M., Express. 6·35 P. M., Express. 8·[illegible] P. M., Express.

From Baltimore to Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4·00 P. M.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 4·49 and 9½ A. M., and 3·38 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 10·00 and 9·40 A. M., and 4·18 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAIN

Leaves Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by Graham's Baggage Express.
1 1§ H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Eleventh and Market Sts. 35 minutes before the departure of each Train.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at 8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 10 A. M. &	11·20 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	at 12·00 M.
Parkesburg Train	at 1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2·30 "
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail	at 9·00
Philadelphia Express	at 11·00 "

Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Williamsport without change of cars, and arrive at Lock Haven at 8·10 P. M.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Carlisle and Chambersburg without change of cars.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, No. 631 Chesnut street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	at 12·50 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	at 7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 8·20 A. M. &	7·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	at 9·20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	at 12·40 P. M.
Fast Line	at 1·30 "
Day Express	at 5·50 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·50 "

Philadelphia Express arrives daily, except Monday.

Cincinnati Express arrives daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers leaving Lock Haven at 7·00 A. M., and Williamsport at 8·40 A. M., reach Philadelphia without change of cars, from Williamsport, by Day Express, at 5·50 P. M.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. For further information, apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 631 Chesnut St.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent, at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to
1 1§ FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK

and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE.
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation	[illegible]
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	[illegible]
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	[illegible]
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant 1st class	[illegible]
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant, 2d class	[illegible]

At 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown, and at 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Mount Holly only.

At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

The 1 P. M. Market Line will leave from foot of Market street, Upper Ferry.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE

At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00. The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 6·45 P. M. and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.; and at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 3, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schenck's
At 10·15 A. M., 3, 5, and 12 P. M. for Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 10·15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 12 P. M. for Wissinoming.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD,

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes. Daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot, as follows:—

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations. 1 1§
January 7, 1867. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after THURSDAY, November 1, 1866, until further notice.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·15, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7¾, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, and 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¾ A. M., 1, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M. 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9¼ minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 minutes A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 11·05, minutes A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¾, 6¼, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50 minutes, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6¼, and 8 P. M.

The 5½ P. M. train will stop at Falls, School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mills, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 6¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5 and 8¾ P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35, 11·05 minutes A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¾, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½ A. M., 2, 5, 6¾, 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 6¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 5½ and 9 P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
1 1§ Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after December 13, 1866, trains will run daily, Sundays excepted, from Cooper's Point, Camden, opposite VINE Street Ferry, as follows:—

11·30 A. M. Way Freight for all stations; passenger car attached.

6·10 P. M.—Through Freight for New York; passenger car attached.

Freight received in Philadelphia at the Company's warehouse, No. 320 N. DELAWARE Avenue, until 5 o'clock P. M., reaching New York early next morning.

Freight boat leaves Pier No 32, North river, New York, foot of DUANE Street, daily, Sundays excepted, at 5 P. M., reaching Philadelphia early next morning.

The 9 A. M. train from Philadelphia, and the 11 A. M. train from New York, are discontinued.

C. C. HASTY,
General Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.
W. N. CLAYTON,
Superintendent, Red Bank, N. J.
R. H. CHIPMAN, Agent,
No. 320 N. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—On Monday evening Miss Caroline Richings will inaugurate her English opera season by the production of Flotow's popular opera, *Martha*. The cast will embrace Miss Richings, Mrs. Seguin, and Messrs. Campbell, Castle, Seguin, and Peakes. A first-rate orchestra is furnished from the well-known Germania Musical Association. It is to be hoped that Philadelphians will make this season a brilliant success, and extend to our talented young townswoman, the directress, a cordial reception.

THE THEATRES TO-NIGHT.—At the new Chesnut Street Theatre Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams appear in *All Hallow Eve* and the *Lakes of Killarney*. The new drama of the *Three Red Men* will also be played. On Monday night the Williamses commence their seventh week with *The Shamrock; or, The Flower of Erin*. This new play will be brought out with new scenery and an admirable cast.

At the Walnut, Mr. Brougham appears for the last time. He gives us *Pocahontas*, *Bachelor of Arts*, and *Love and Murder*. Mr. J. B. Roberts also appears in the *Corsican Brothers*.

At the Arch Street Theatre, Mr. G. L. Fox and his "little brother," C. K. Fox, will "do" the wonderful *Jack and Gill* pantomime. "Mary" will have her "little lamb," and

"Little Johnny Horner
Will sit in a corner."

At the American Theatre, Miss Mollie Williams and Mr. Felix A. Vincent will close the dramatic season with a first-rate entertainment.

NEW THESPIAN THINGS NEXT WEEK.—On Tuesday evening, at the Walnut Street Theatre, Mr. Charles Walcot, Jr., the son of the well-known dramatist, and one of our most pleasing and genuine actors, will take his annual benefit. He will give his fine rendition of "old Pete," in the *Octoroon*, with other good things.

On Thursday, the 7th instant, Mr. Owen Fawcett, the popular comedian of this establishment, takes his annual benefit, and offers one of the best bill of novelties given this season—drama, comedy, and farce. "*The Miller of New Jersey*, by John Brougham, Esq., is full of fun, and is the most amusing of his late productions. Mr. Fawcett's friends should show themselves on this occasion.

On Friday, Mr. Thomas J. Hemphill, the business manager, will be the recipient of a benefit. He will produce the new comedy of *Bosom Friends*, with other pieces.

At the Arch Street Theatre, Mrs. Emeline D. Wallace's new comedietta of *The Wager* will be produced on Monday evening.

On Monday night Mr. Earnshaw will reopen the New American Theatre for a "Variety Season," with Fox's Combination Troupe.

Mr. Kennedy, the great Scotch balladist, will appear at the Assembly Buildings in new programmes, on Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday evenings of next week.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY, at their Opera House, in Eleventh street, above Chesnut, will continue their popular burlesque bill during the coming week.

THE BROTHER JONATHAN OLD FOLKS will give their first Concert in this city on the 16th instant.

The Fort Kearney Massacre—Names of all the Slain.

The correspondence of the Cleveland *Herald*, under date of January 4, at last brings us a list of slain at the Fort Kearney massacre, as follows:—

Wm. J. Fetterman, Capt., A, 2d bat., Pittsburg, Pa.
Frederick H. Brown, Capt., E, 1st bat., Toledo, Ohio.
George W. Drummond, 2d Lieut., C, 2d bat., Michigan.
Augustus Lange, 1st sergt., A, 2d bat., Indianapolis, Ind.
Hugh Murphy, Sergt., A, 2d bat., New York City.
Robert Lennon, Corp., A, 2d bat., Boston, Mass.
Wm. Duto, Corp., A, 2d bat., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Frederick Ackerman, A, 2d bat., Cincinnati.
William Belzler, A, 2d bat., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Henry Buchanan, A, 2d bat., Indianapolis, Ind.
George E. R. Goodall, A, 2d bat., Toledo, O.
Michael Harten, A, 2d bat., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Martin Kelley, A, 2d bat., Pittsburg, Pa.
David Thorey, A, 2d bat., Newark, N. J.
Patrick Shannon, A, 2d bat., Louisville, Ky.
Charles N. Taylor, A, 2d bat., New York City.
Joseph D. Thomas, A, 2d bat., Pittsburg, Pa.
John Timson, A, 2d bat., Philadelphia, Pa.
Albert H. Walters, A, 2d bat., Cincinnati.
John M. Weaver, A, 2d bat., Indianapolis, Ind.
Maximilian Dehring, A, 2d bat., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Francis S. Gordon, A, 2d bat., Cincinnati.
John Woodruff, A, 2d bat., Cincinnati.
Francis Raymond, Seargt., C, 2d bat., Washington, D. C.
Patrick Rooney, Sergt., C, 2d bat., Pittsburg.
Gustave A. Bauer, Corp., C, 2d bat., Louisville, Ky.
Pat Gallagher, Corp., C, 2d bat., Cleveland, O.
Henry E. Aarons, C, 2d bat., New York city.
Michael O'Garra, C, 2d bat., Chicago, Ill.
Jacob Rosenberg, C, 2d bat., Cincinnati, O.
Frank P. Sullivan, C, 2d bat., Philadelphia, Pa.
Patrick Smith, C, 2d bat., Chicago, Ill.
William Morgan, Sergeant, E, 2d bat., Brooklyn, New York.
John Quinn, Corp., E, 2d bat., Indianapolis, Ind.
George W. Burrell, E, 2d bat., Jackson county, Ind.
Timothy Cullinane, E, 2d bat., New York city.
John Maher, E, 2d bat., West Troy, N. Y., enlisted at Cleveland, O.
George N. Waterbury, E, 2d bat., Michigan, enlisted at Toledo, O.
Alexander Smith, 1st Sergeant, H, 2d bat., Allen county, Ohio.
Ephraim C. Bigsell, Sergeant, H, 2d bat., Berks county, Penna., or Chicago, Ill.
George Philips, Corp., H, 2d bat., Pittsburg, Penna.
Michael Sharkey, Corp., H, 2d bat., Indianapolis, Ind.
Frank Karsten, Corp., H, 2d bat., Chicago, Ill.
George Davis, H, 2d bat., Wilmington, Del.
Perrie F. Doland, H, 2d bat., St. Louis, Mo.
Asa H. Griffin, H, 2d bat., Albany, Ind.
Herman Kid (or Keil), H, 2d bat., Chicago, Ill.
James Kean, H, 2d bat.
Michael Kinney, H, 2d bat., Louisville, Ky.
De os Reed, H, 2d bat., Cleveland, Ohio.
Thomas M. Madden, H, 2d bat., residence not known; has relations in Wooster, Ohio.

SECOND UNITED STATES CAVALRY.

James Paker, Sergt., C, New York city.
James Kelly, Sergt., C, Philadelphia, Pa.
Thos. F. Horrigan, Sergt., C, Serell county, C. E.
Adolph Metzger, Sergt., C, St. Louis, Mo.
John McCarthy, Sergt., C, Philadelphia, Pa.
Thomas Amberson, Sergt., C, Cincinnati.
Thomas Broglin, Sergt., C, Philadelphia, Pa.
Wm. L. Buzbee, Sergt., C, Boston, Mass.
Wm. L. Corney, C, Morristown, Pa.
Chas. Cuddy, C, New York city.
Patrick Clancy, C, Boston, Mass.
Harvey S. Deming, C, Boston, Mass.
Hugh B. Doran, C, Hamilton, O.
Robert Daniel, C, Petersburg, W. Va.
Nathan Foreman, C, Norristown, Pa.
John Gitter, C, Baltimore, Md.
Daniel Green, C, Baltimore, Md.
Charles Gamier, C, New York.
Ferdinand Houser, C, New York.
Frank Jones, C, Pittsburg, Pa.
James P. McGuire, C, New York City.
John McCarthy (or McCatty), C, Norristown, Pa.
George N. Nugent, C, St. Louis, Mo.
Franklin Payne, C, Philadelphia, Pa.
James Ryan, C, Cincinnati, O.
Oliver Williams, C, New York City.
Andrew M. F. Fitzgerald, C, New York City.
James Wheatley, citizen, trader, Leavenworth, Kan.
John Fisher, citizen, Wheatley's employe.

A Glance at the Sleighing.

From the Boston Commercial Bulletin.

The sleighing season is fairly inaugurated, and our contemporaries are busy describing the teams and turnouts on the Brighton road. We, however, give a glance at the great National race-course, which will perhaps be of some interest.

The fine horse Tariff, driven by Mr. Wells, attracted universal attention. Many thought his action not free enough, others liked him for a high horse. Wells handled the ribbons and things with coolness and skill.

Horse Pharaoh, driven by Fernando Wood, a gamy animal bound to go in and win. Wood carries a steady hand, and his team slips along like a gold dollar over billiard cloth; notwithstanding his speed, however, he takes everybody's "dust."

Horse Sambo, driven by Mr. Sumner, a serviceable steed, popular in the District of Columbia, and destined to equal any in free action.

Blower—Mr. Jack Rogers—a *sound* animal of unexampled and unfailing wind, will tire down anything on the course.

Policy, by Mr. A. Johnson, a nag rather used up, of some pretension, but no bottom, was observed, and a brush expected between him and Congress, a courser of much pluck and obstinacy, managed by Thad. Stevens, whose irritation at the action of a number of Southern jackasses, that were attempting to break into the course from which they had been thrashed, instead of coming by the proper entrance, caused fears to be entertained for their safety if Congress got among them.

Bread and Butter, driven by General Swift, a steed that there was money in; the General evidently knew his "bix," and soon showed his friends his back.

Boxer, a steed that struck out well at a regular knock-down pace, driven by Mr. Morrissey, who made a hit in a match with Congress; many of the spectators were struck by the skilful action of the driver.

Popularity, driven with great skill, and very quietly, by General Grant, was admired by all.

John Bull, driven by U. Samuel; the driver had an Alabama whip, the crack of which imparted celerity to his steed.

Fenian, a broken-winded nag, evidently once a vigorous steed, but used up by the mismanagement of the driver, Mr. Stephens.

Ben. Butler trotted out a new horse, "Impeachment," of which *stable* men in general are rather shy. The General is a skilled Jehu, however, and always keeps one eye out to windward.

Senators McDougal and Saulsbury sported a light cutter drawn by the *spirited* animal "Barleycorn." The horse is not reliable, but for a short "burst" is unequalled.

Secretary Welles turned out a characteristic equipage—a sleigh shaped like a sea-shell, and drawn by a horse-mackerel. This steed is rather slow, but has great power of "holding on."

GROCERIES, ETC.

MAPLE SUGAR MOLASSES,

AND

Bethlehem Buckwheat Meal,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES R. WEBB,

8 14t EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

FRESH AND PRESERVED FRUITS.

PEACHES, GREEN PEAS, GREEN CORN, TOMATOES, ETC., STRAWBERRIES, CHERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, PLUMS, ETC.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,

11 7rp§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

HAVANA CIGARS.

A CHOICE IMPORTATION OF

HAVANA CIGARS

Just received, and for sale at reduced prices.

ROBERT BLACK & SON,

N. E. Corner EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT STS.

1 16 lmsp

INSTRUCTION.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia.

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL.

PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

The Spring Session will commence on MONDAY, February 4.

TERMS. [1 14tt

Day scholars, per session........$50 00
Boarding scholars, per session........$200 00

RUGBY ACADEMY, FOR BOYS, No. 1415 LOCUST STREET. EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal. Second Session will commence February 4. A few pupils will be received to fill vacancies. 1 28 6t*

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — THREE-STORY BRICK Residence, No. 1628 VINE Street, one of the best locations in Philadelphia. The House is in thorough repair and has all the modern improvements. The lot is 140 feet deep to a street. Possession immediately; terms easy. Apply on the premises from 10 to 3 o'clock 2 2 3t*

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—TWO LARGE AND WELL-Lighted Rooms 25 by 80 feet; also, some smaller Rooms, at No. 724 CHESNUT Street. 1 28 6t

LOST.

LOST—IN A CHESNUT STREET CAR, A ROLL OF NOTES, about 20 or 25 dollars. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it with the Cashier at THIS OFFICE. 1 31 3t*

KITCHEN & CO.,

JEWELERS.

S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.

Great Reduction in Prices.

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
BRONZES.

CASH PRINCIPLE.

Watches and Jewelry Carefully Repaired.

Particular attention paid to manufacturing all articles in our line.

N. RULON.

Having engaged with KITCHEN & Co., will be much pleased to see his friends and customers. 2 1 1m

NEW FRENCH PAINTINGS.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS

Have Much Pleasure in Opening To-day a Choice Invoice of

FIRST-CLASS FRENCH PICTURES,

Works of Willeurs, Frere, Gerome, Troyon, Ziein, Accard, Fauvelot, and others.

PRICES MODERATE.

EARLES' GALLERIES,

And Looking Glass Warerooms,

1 3t 4p No. 816 CHESNUT Street.

IMPORTANT SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md.,
January 30, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the port of Baltimore (Henderson's Wharf, East Baltimore), on THURSDAY, 12 M., February 28, 1867, the

SUPERB SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER COSMOPOLITAN,

of 779 tons; length, 225 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet; cylinder, 50 inches and 11 feet stroke.

A rare opportunity is afforded, in the sale of this steamer, to persons desiring to purchase a really first-class vessel.

She is of light draught, the engine and boiler are in most excellent condition, and the hull perfectly sound and strong.

It is believed that, for size and build, the COSMOPOLITAN surpasses any vessel hitherto offered by Government for sale at this port.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds, on day of sale.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned, or to the Auctioneers, Messrs. ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 18 South CHARLES Street.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,
A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
2 2 t27 Depot Quartermaster.

DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO No. 412 PRUNE Street.—DREER & SEARS, formerly of Goldsmith's Hall, LIBRARY Street, have removed to No. 412 PRUNE Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold and Silver bought.

January 1, 1867. 1 19 3m

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Velvets, Silks, Ribbons, Crapes, Flowers, Feathers, etc., will be offered for two weeks at a GREAT SACRIFICE, in order to make room for extensive alterations at the

Fashionable Millinery Establishment

OF

MADEMOISELLE KEOGH,

11 6 tuths3m] No. 904 WALNUT Street.

SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also, an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY.

Also, Silk Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers Frames, etc. Ladies who make their own Bonnets supplied with the materials. 7 18§

HOSIERY, ETC.

HOSIERY,

GLOVES,

UNDERWEAR ETC.

THE LARGEST VARIETY

AT

JOHN C. ARRISON'S.

Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Also invites attention to his

IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT,

Which has given such general satisfaction for neatness of fit on the breast, comfort in the neck, and ease on the shoulder. Made of the best materials, by hand. [1 22

A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into Copartnership under the firm of HARDING & WHITE, for the transaction of the Wholesale Grocery Business, at Nos. 29 and 31 South FRONT Street, and Nos. 28 and 30 South WATER Street.

ALEXANDER HARDING,
HENRY C. WHITE.

Philadelphia, January 22, 1867. 1 23 12t

USE THE

"BRONCHOIDS"

For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Catarrh, Chronic Bronchitis, Sore Throat and Lungs, Etc. Etc.

ALLEN'S "BRONCHOIDS,"

Also invaluable for Clearing and Strengthening the Voice.

ONLY 25 CENTS A BOX.

*. None genuine without the written signature of

JOHN C. ALLEN, Jr.,

SOLE PROPRIETOR

SEVENTH and SOUTH Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 1 7 mths16t

UHLER & HOPKINS,

FORMERLY No. 8 N. SECOND Street,

HAVE REMOVED TO

THEIR NEW STORE,

No. 48 South SECOND Street,

ABOVE CHESNUT,

Where they will continue the

CLOTH AND CASSIMERE BUSINESS,

AS HERETOFORE. 12 smwlm

GEO. A. COOKE'S

COAL EMPORIUM

1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEbrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75. Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4§

FLORIST

AND

Preserver of Natural Flowers,

A. H. POWELL,

No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth

Bouquets, Wreaths Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowers furnished to order at all seasons 23 trp

AN ORDINANCE To Make an Appropriation for Boat Hire, in Removing Ice Obstructions in the River Delaware.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of Five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated to the Trustees of the City Ice Boat, for Boat Hire, in removing the Ice obstructions in the river Delaware. The warrants to be drawn by the Trustees of the City Ice Boat.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this first day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
2 2 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS.

LINEN GOODS.

STOCK COMPLETE.

100 Dozen Fine Doylies, $1·25 to $1·37½.
100 Dozen Fine Napkins, $2·65 per dozen.
100 Dozen Extra Good Napkins, $3·50 per dozen.
200 Dozen Fringed Towels, $2·75 per dozen.
100 Dozen Bordered Towels, $3 00 per dozen,
100 Dozen Fine Damask Towels, $4·50 to $8·50 per dozen.
Turkish Bath Towels.
Fine Damask Towels.
Red Bordered Doylies.
Red Bordered Napkins

LINEN SHEETINGS.

WIDE BARNSLEY SHEETINGS.
BARNSLEY PILLOW LINENS.

HUCKABACK.

RED BORDERED HUCK.
UNBLEACHED HUCK.
50 PIECES FINE AND MEDIUM QUALITY BUCK.

DIAPERING.

100 PIECES EXTRA HEAVY DIAPERING.
EXTRA WIDE BIRD-EYE DIAPER.
FINE BIRD-EYE LINEN, CHEAP.

BUTCHER'S LINEN, EXTRA WIDTH.
LINEN TABLE CLOTHS, BARGAINS.
UNBLEACHED LINEN CLOTHS, FROM AUCTION.

Table Linen by the Yard.

10 Pieces 8-4 Heavy Table Damask, $1·12.
10 Pieces 8-4 Fine Table Linens, $1·25.
8 Pieces 8-4 Richardson Table Linen, $1·50.
5 Pieces 8-4 Very Fine and Heavy Table Linen $1·75.
5 Pieces 9-4 Barnsley Table Linens, $2 and $2·50.

Power-Loom Table Linens.

HALF BLEACHED DAMASK LINENS,
RED BORDERED TABLE CLOTHS,
FRUIT CLOTHS,
WINE CLOTHS,
UNBLEACHED TABLE LINENS, 62½c.
RICHARDSON SHIRTING LINEN,

Of our own Importation.

Institutions and Hotels supplied at reduced rates.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS

1 11 fswrp§

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

A new lot of good styles Calicoes at 18¾ and 20 cents per yard; best makes bleached and unbleached Muslins; All-wool and Domet Flannels; Canton Flannels, etc., at the very lowest market prices.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!

Best make of Shirting Linens.
6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 power-loom Table Linens.
8-4 Bleached Table Linens.
Napkins, Towels, and Crash.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece, from $1·85 up to $5.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Soft finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsook Muslins.
Handsome Nainsook Plaid Muslins, large plaids,
Swiss Muslins and Victoria Lawns.
White Tarlatans, from 35 up to 75 cents per yard.
A large assortment of Marseilles Quilts.
Honeycomb and Lancaster Quilts.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs.
A good assortment of Hosiery and Gloves.
New shape Hoop Skirts, best quality.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT

N. B.—Just opened, 100 dozen Linen Napkins, at $2 45, $2 75, $3, $3·50. 2

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT
LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2¾ yards round.
THE CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round.

These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference of every length, all of "our own make," wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts, Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1; 30 springs, $1·10; and 40 springs, $1·25.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

Call or send for Circular of style, sizes, and prices.

Manufactory and Salesrooms,
No. 628 ARCH Street.
12 6 7m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

DRY GOODS.

MARKET
&
NINTH.
COOPER & CONARD.

5 Bales Russia Crash, 12½ cents up.
150 Pieces Linen Diaper, $2·50 to $5·00.
500 Yards Good Huck Towelling, 31 cents.
80 Dozen Huck Towels, $2·25 and $3·00.
300 Yards Heavy Irish Table Damask, $1·25 and $1·50.
70 Dozen Good Napkins, at $2·65.
Finest Damasks, Doylies, Napkins, Towels, Etc.

SHIRTINGS.
SHEETINGS.
TICKINGS.
FLANNELS.

Broche Long All-wool Shawls, cheap.
Black Thibet Long Shawls, $8 00 to $15 00.
Woollen Long Shawls, $6·00 to $10·00.
Dagmar Long Shawls, $10 00.
Zephyr Shawls, cheaper.
Fine Cloaks, closing out low.
Water-proof Cloaks, complete stock.
Cloaks made to order.

CASSIMERES.

Good All-wool Cassimeres, $1·25.
Best Cassimeres made, $1 50 to $2 25.
Finest Black Doeskins.
Black French Cloths, lowest to best made.
Water-proofs, from $1 75 down.
Ladies' Cloakings, extra cheap.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.
MERINOES, CHEAP AS EVER.
POPLINS AT LOW PRICES.
BALMORALS, FROM $2 00 UP.
NEW CALICOES AND CHINTZES. [1 2tuthsep

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE.

828 ARCH STREET.

To those about purchasing LINEN GOODS, we would say that our stock was never larger or more varied, consisting of the following:—

LINEN TABLE DAMASKS,
TABLE CLOTHS, all sizes,
FINE NAPKINS AND DOYLIES,
TOWELLINGS, by the yard,
LINEN SHEETINGS, all widths.
LINEN PILLOW CASINGS,
HEAVY SHIRTING LINENS,
FINE BOSOM LINENS,
SHIRT BOSOMS, ready made,
SHIRT BOSOMS, for Evening Wear,
CRUMB CLOTH,
LADIES' AND GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS,
LINEN LAWNS, AND BIRDS'-EYE,

MARKED DOWN.

200 PIECES

Power-Loom Table Linen,

SELLING OFF AT A HEAVY REDUCTION.

PRICES FROM 75 CENTS PER YARD.

GEORGE MILLIKEN

9 14 thstu6mrp] LINEN IMPORTER AND DEALER.

FRENCH LINEN GOODS.

The subscriber have just received a fresh supply of those very superior

FRENCH LINEN FABRICS

Which they have previously introduced to their customers. The flax used in the manufacture of these goods is of a much higher grade than that consumed by the British manufacturers, and the fabrics are consequently more silky and more durable. In addition to which, by the arrangements we have made, we are enabled to sell them at less than Irish Linens.

We have now in stock and are opening

Undressed French Sheeting Linen.
Undressed French Pillow Linen.
Heavy and Medium French Shirtings.
Damask Table Cloths, new design, with and without fringe.
Damask Napkins, Breakfast and Dinner sizes.
Fringed Damask Napkins, Doylies, and Chamber Towels, extra fine.
Table Damasks and Diapers, by the yard, new small designs. 9 14 6mrp

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON.

Importers of Linen and House-Furnishing Goods,

No. 1008 CHESNUT Street.

AUCTION SALES.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK
AUCTIONEERS,
5 18§ No. 240 MARKET Street.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET.

DRY GOODS.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

No. 229 North NINTH Street,

Above Race,

WILL OPEN TO-DAY

Another case Waltham Pillow-case Muslin, 26 cents; 3 cases sold within 30 days.
Yard-wide Bleached Muslin, well-known make, 25 cents.
Bleached Muslins, all prices, and as low as the lowest.
Unbleached Muslins, lowest market prices.
One bale 7-8 Domet Flannels, 31 cents.
One bale 4-4 Domet Flannels, 37 cents.
All-wool Flannels, 33 cents up.
American Delaines, new and choice styles.
American Prints, handsome styles.
Black Alpacas, 40, 45, 50, 56, 62 cents, etc.
Bird-eye Diaper, $2·25, $2·50, $3·00, $3·50, etc.
Linen Towels, Napkins, Doylies, etc.
Hand-loom and unbleached Table Linens.
Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make, 37½, 45, 50 cents, etc.
Black and white Balmorals, $1·75, over 60 dozen sold.
Honeycomb and Alhambra Quilts, etc.
Ladies', Gents', and Misses' Hosiery, cheap.
Lancaster Ginghams, 25 cents.
Canton Flannels, at reduced prices.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests, reduced.
SOMETHING NEW AND CHEAP EVERY DAY.

FARIES & WARNER,

9 29§ No. 229 North NINTH Street.

No. 1024 CHESNUT street.

In Anticipation of Removal to

N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT,

White Goods,
Laces and Lace Goods,
Handkerchiefs, Ladies and Gents, every variety.
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Veils, Scarfs, Neck Ties, Etc.,

Embracing Novelties Adapted for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

E. M. NEEDLES.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

CLOTHING.

SWAAB'S

STATES UNION

CLOTHING HALL,

No. 606 MARKET STREET. No. 606

A most complete stock of

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING

AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

WE HAVE SMALL EXPENSES, AND CAN AFFORD TO SELL WITH SMALL PROFITS.

Fine Eskimo Beaver Overcoats, only $26; fine Beaver Overcoats, any desirable color, $22; frosted Beaver Overcoats, $26; very fine Chinchilla Overcoats, only $27; frosted Beaver Suits, containing coat, pants, and vest, $30; fine short Beaver Sacks, from $18 to $24; dark grey Harris Cassimere Suits, coat, pants, and vest, $23; do. silk mixed, only $24; black Sack Coats, from $10 to $20; Business Coats, from $7 to $14; Pants and Vests to match, from $7 to $14; Boys' Coats, from $6 to $14; Pants, from $1 75 to $9.

Come and convince yourselves. 11 14 3m 8p

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

THE FURNITURE

AT

GOULD & CO.'S

FURNITURE DEPOTS,

N. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS,

AND

Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street,

Is the Largest, Cheapest, and Best Stock in the World!

Fashion, style, durability, finish, and cheapness all combined in their immense variety of CITY-MADE FURNITURE.

Before purchasing call and examine, or send for a printed catalogue. 2 10 3p

TO HOUSEKEEPERS

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—

PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE

8 15 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC.

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 3 15§

LANDSEER'S ENGRAVINGS,

"SANCTUARY," and "CHALLENGE,"

$4·00 each. Very fine.

MONARCH OF THE GLEN, $10.

PIPER, NUT-CRACKERS, and others, at the lowest and most moderate prices.

EARLES' GALLERIES,

1 26 10t No. 816 CHESNUT St.

KEITH & PICKETT,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

WHALE, SPERM, LARD, ENGINE, SPINDLE,

AND

MACHINERY OILS.

Also, Agents for Manhattan Axle Grease Company.

No. 134 South DELAWARE Avenue

1 30 wfm2m